

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

KELLY PRICE,

Plaintiff,

-against-

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, ROSE PIERRE- : 15-CV-5871

LOUIS, in her individual and official capacity, :

SELVENA BROOKS, in her individual and :

official capacity, INSPECTOR :

OLUFUNMILO F. OBE, in her individual and :

official capacity, DETECTIVE LINDA :

SIMMONS, in her individual and official :

capacity, OFFICER JOHN STAINES, in his :

individual and official capacity, OFFICER :

ISELAINE GUICHARDO HERMENE :

GILDO CRUZ, in her individual and official :

capacity, LT. NICHOLAS CORRADO, in his :

individual and official capacity; :

LIEUTENANT RAYMOND DEJESUS, in his :

individual and official capacity; OFFICER :

EMMET, in his individual and official :

capacity; SERGEANT SHEVTIZ, in his :

individual and official capacity; MTA :

OFFICER JOHN DOE, in his individual and :

official capacity; MTA OFFICER JANE DOE,

in her individual and official and official

capacity:

Defendants

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FOURTH AMENDED COMPLAINT

Jury Trial Demanded

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TYPE OF CASE

1. Plaintiff brings claims under 42 U.S.C. s. 1983 for violation of her constitutional rights by Defendants.

PARTIES

Plaintiff

2. The Plaintiff, Ms. Kelly Price, is a resident of New York, and a citizen of the United States of America.

Defendants

City of New York

3. Defendant City of New York (“the City”) was and is a municipal corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York.
4. The City maintains the New York Police Department (“NYPD”). The NYPD provides police services for the City.
5. The City maintains the Mayor’s Office to Combat Domestic Violence. The office provides advocate services and programs for survivors of Domestic Violence.

City of New York Employees

6. Selvena Brooks (“Ms. Brooks”) was at all relevant times an employee of the City. On the date of the incident, in or around December 2014, she worked for the Mayor’s Office to Combat Domestic Violence. Ms. Brooks is sued in her individual and official capacity.
7. Rose Pierre-Louis (“Ms. Pierre-Louis”) was at all relevant times an employee of the City. On the dates of the incidents, in or around October 2014, she worked as the Commissioner of the Mayor’s Office to Combat Domestic Violence. Ms. Pierre-Louis is sued in her individual and official capacity.

NYPD Officers

8. NYPD Inspector Olufunmilo F. Obe (“Inspector Obe”) was at all relevant times an employee of the NYPD. On the dates of the incident, in or around October 2014, she was assigned to the 28th Precinct in New York County (“28th Precinct”). Inspector Obe is sued in her individual and official capacity.

9. NYPD Detective Linda Simmons (“Det. Simmons”) was at all relevant times an employee of the NYPD. On the date of the incident, October 14, 2010, she was assigned to the 28th Precinct. Det. Simmons is sued in her individual and official capacity.
10. NYPD Officer John Staines (“Officer Staines”) was at all relevant times an employee of the NYPD. On the date of the incident, July 2, 2015, he was assigned to the Midtown North Precinct in New York County (“MTN Precinct”). Officer Staines is sued in his individual and official capacity.
11. NYPD Officer Iselaine Guichardo Hermene Gildo Cruz (“Officer Cruz”) was at all relevant times an employee of the NYPD. On the date of the incident, July 2, 2015, she was assigned to the MTN Precinct. Officer Cruz is sued in her individual and official capacity.
12. NYPD Lieutenant Nicholas Corrado (“Lt. Corrado”) was at all relevant times an employee of the NYPD. On the dates of the incident, July 2, 2015, he was assigned to the MTN Precinct. Lt. Corrado is sued in his individual and official capacity.

MTA Officers

13. MTA Police Officer John Doe was at all relevant times an employee of the MTA. On the date of the incident in November 2016, he was working at Penn Station. MTA Officer John Doe is sued in his individual capacity.
14. MTA Police Officer Jane Doe was at all relevant times an employee of the MTA. On the date of the incident in November 2016, he was working at Penn Station. MTA Officer John Doe is sued in his individual capacity.

Color of Law

15. At all times relevant herein, Ms. Brooks, Ms. Pierre-Louis, Inspector Obe, Det. Simmons, Officer Staines, Officer Cruz, Lt. Corrado, MTA Officer John Doe and MTA Officer Jane Doe (together, the “individual defendants”) were acting under color of state law.

FACTS

Ms. Price’s Career

16. From 1998 to 2008, Ms. Price worked in the area of media and technology for various employers, including Corbis Images, JP Morgan and various International Photo-

Journalism agencies including being a founding member of Polaris Images in September of 2002.

17. At the time that Ms. Price left Polaris Images in 2008, she was earning on average \$175,000 a year.
18. In 2008, Ms. Price co-founded an international photojournalism agency specializing in representing war correspondents.

Ms. Price's Relationship With Raheem Powell

19. From about September 2008 to December 2013, Ms. Price was in a "relationship" with Raheem Andre Powell ("Mr. Powell").
20. During the course of their relationship, Mr. Powell abused Ms. Price physically, mentally, and economically.
21. At various times from about March 2010 to December 2013, Mr. Powell forced Ms. Price to engage in sexual acts with third parties and to provide to him monies accrued from performing such services, against Ms. Price's will.
22. In about November 2010, the Family Court issued an Order of Protection in favor of Ms. Price against Mr. Powell.
23. In or about November 2010, Ms. Price took the Family-Court-issued Order of Protection to the 28th precinct in Harlem near her home to serve on Mr. Powell and she was refused by various members of the 28th precinct. when she requested it be served on Mr. Powell.
24. On information and belief, at some point prior to October 28, 2011, the 28th precinct of the NYPD was directed by the Manhattan District Attorney's office to not give police services or take reports from Ms. Price without the approval of the MDAO. As a result, Ms. Price was placed on a "Do Not Serve/Arrest Alert List".
25. On information and belief, at some point prior to July 28, 2013, Ms. Price was labeled a fabricator by the NYPD, and there as someone whose reports to the police were not to be given credence.

Det. Simmons Maliciously Prosecutes Ms. Price

26. On or about October 11, 2010, Mr. Powell attacked Ms. Price on the street. Mr. Powell beat Ms. Price about the face, neck, and back with his hands and his mobile phone.
27. On or about October 13, 2010, Ms. Price went to the 28th Precinct to ask for help to prevent her abuse by Mr. Powell.
28. At the 28th Precinct, Ms. Price spoke to Officer Diaz. Ms. Price told Officer Diaz about the assault that occurred on or about October 11, 2010, and gave Officer Diaz the names and contact details of two witnesses to the attack. Officer Diaz organized for photos to be taken of Ms. Price's injuries, including bruising to her face, back, and lower torso. She also told Officer Diaz that Mr. Powell was forcing her to engage in sexual acts for money against her will as a result of Mr. Powell's violence.
29. After speaking with Officer Diaz, Ms. Price was not sure that she wanted to make a formal report. Officer Diaz told Ms. Price that he would not file a report until the next day, so that Ms. Price could "sleep on it".
30. After Ms. Price left the 28th Precinct, she decided that she did not want to make a report. Ms. Price did not want to make a report because she was frightened of retaliation by Mr. Powell and was worried about her professional career being ruined because of threats of blackmail Mr. Powell had sent to her via text message warning her he would reveal sensitive personal information about her to her family and professional circle if she reported him to the NYPD.
31. On or about October 14, 2010, the day after she had spoken with Officer Diaz, Ms. Price returned to the 28th Precinct.
32. At the 28th Precinct, Ms. Price told Officer McNair that she did not want to make a report. Officer McNair told Ms. Price that the report had already been filed, and suggested that Ms. Price speak with the detective been assigned to her case.
33. Det. Simmons had been assigned to Ms. Price's case.
34. On the same day, Ms. Price spoke with Det. Simmons. Ms. Price told Det. Simmons that she did not want to make the report, and she did not want Mr. Powell to be arrested.
35. Ms. Price told Det. Simmons that she was in an abusive relationship, and that she was being forced to perform sexual acts for money under the threat of violence and retaliation. Ms. Price told Det. Simmons that Mr. Powell kept all of the money from

these activities and that he was violent towards her in order to enforce her compliance and that he had made threats of blackmail towards her if she went to the NYPD to report her abuse.

36. Det. Simmons told Ms. Price that the only way to prevent Mr. Powell's arrest was to retract the report, and that Ms. Price would need to file a statement stating that she had caused her own injuries.
37. Det. Simmons told Ms. Price that, provided Ms. Price had no prior arrests, she would only be given a desk appearance ticket for making a false police report and would not go to jail.
38. Ms. Price agreed to retract her report, and she told Det. Simmons that she had never been arrested.
39. Det. Simmons put Ms. Price in a holding cell in the squad room while Det. Simmons searched the system to confirm Ms. Price had no prior arrests.
40. After Det. Simmons did a criminal background check, she released Ms. Price from the holding cell so that Ms. Price could write the retraction.
41. At Det. Simmons' direction, Ms. Price prepared a statement stating that she had caused the injuries to her face herself.
42. When Ms. Price finished the statement the first time, Det. Simmons asked her to rewrite it with a later time on it in order for Det. Simmons to get overtime.
43. After Ms. Price finished a second statement, Det. Simmons placed Ms. Price under arrest and put handcuffs on her.
44. Det. Simmons then detained Ms. Price in a holding cell again. This detention lasted for approximately an hour.
45. After Ms. Price had been detained for approximately an hour, Det. Simmons released Ms. Price and gave her a desk appearance ticket.
46. Det. Simmons lacked any cause for commencing the proceeding against Ms. Price.
47. Det. Simmons lacked any cause to believe that the proceeding against Ms. Price would succeed.
48. Det. Simmons acted with malice in commencing a proceeding against Ms. Price, without any cause and without any belief that the proceeding would succeed.

49. In about November 2010, Ms. Price attended a court date as required by the desk appearance ticket. She was told the charge would be adjudicated in six months if she did not get re-arrested.
50. On or about January 28, 2011 Ms. Price attempts to make formal police reports about all of the abuse unhandled to her by Powell.
51. On or about February 1, 2011 Ms. Price is called to the Manhattan District Attorney's office by ADA Maria Strohbehn who informed Ms. Price that she was declining to charge Mr. Powell, and had put Ms. Price on a do-no-serve services list, and had informed NYPD that any involvement by the police with Ms. Price required ADA Strohbehn's prior approval.
52. On or about February 2011 ADA Maria Strohbehn has a conversation with Ms. Price's landlord, Adam Gargani looking for information about Ms. Price's alleged fabrications. Mr. Gargani stated that he wasn't aware of any fabrications, and offered evidence that supported Ms. Price's claims. Ms. Strohbehn hangs up the phone on Mr. Gargani. (See a written statement from Adam Gargani, attached as **Exhibit A**).
53. On or about February 2011, Ms. Price is arrested by Detective Linda Simmons inside the Family Courthouse in Manhattan as she appeared to have her restraining order renewed by Hon. Judge Sattler and charged with 324 counts of NYS CPL 240.30(11) for allegedly harassing her abuser, Raheem Powell, electronically via text and telephone calls.
54. On or about May 8, 2011 Ms. Price is arrested for Felony Contempt of Court and placed on Rikers Island.
55. The desk appearance ticket was always mentioned along with certain other charges improperly brought against Ms. Price arising out of unlawful arrests in February through May 2012. Note of the desk appearance ticket appeared in her case file at each court appearance she made in connection therewith.
56. On several occasions the Manhattan District Attorney's office made offers to Ms. Price's Legal Representatives on or about February of 2012 offering to dismiss the desk appearance ticket and the other counts if Ms. Price would plead guilty to two counts of disorderly conduct. Miss Price refused the offers.
57. On or about July 25, 2012 Ms. Price arrived in the I-DV Part of NY Supreme Court at 100 Centre St and was told by Hon. Judge Tandra Dawson's clerk that all charges had been dismissed and sealed against her and that she was free to go. Miss Price inquired as to why she was not to make an appearance and have the charges formally

dismissed in court in front of the judge and to receive proof but Miss Price was rebuffed and told to leave the courtroom.

58. On or about July 27, 2012 Miss Price received certificates of dismissal for charges stemming from her February through May 2012 arrests from the Clerk's office at 100 Centre St. on the 7th floor. She was told that the COD for the desk appearance ticket could be obtained downstairs on the first floor but that office was closed when Ms. Price visited it that same day.
59. On our about August 24, 2016 Ms. Price visited that clerk's window on the first floor of 100 Centre St. and inquired about a certificate of dismissal for the desk appearance ticket. Ms. Price was informed the desk appearance ticket had never been adjudicated and still remained open after almost six years.
60. Ms. Price inquired with the MDAO as to why the charge had never been adjudicated and was met with silence. She was told she could pick up her COD in approximately two weeks.
61. On September 9, 2016, the proceedings commenced by Det. Simmons terminated in Ms. Price's favor with a certificate of dismissal issued by the MDAO.

Lt. Corrado, Officer Cruz and Officer Staines Falsely Arrest Ms. Price

62. On July 2, 2015, Ms. Price was assaulted by a stranger at the Ivy, a bar and restaurant located at Eighth Avenue and West 56th Street, New York.
63. On the same day, Ms. Price went to the MTN (NYPD Midtown North) Precinct to file a complaint about her assault.
64. At the MTN Precinct, Ms. Price spoke to a red-headed man behind the desk. On information provided by the Defendants pursuant to a Valentin order, that man was Lt. Corrado.
65. Lt. Corrado refused to take Ms. Price's report about the assault.
66. Ms. Price requested to speak to the Commanding Officer of the MTN Precinct, and then sat on a chair in the waiting area.
67. Lt. Corrado told Ms. Price to leave or she would be arrested.
68. Ms. Price refused to leave and said that the precinct had to take her "61" (the code for an assault).

69. A young female police officer was ordered to be present in the waiting area. On information provided by the Defendants pursuant to a Valentin order, that female officer was Officer Cruz.
70. Lt. Corrado indicated to Officer Cruz that she should go over to Ms. Price.
71. Ms. Price asked Lt. Corrado on what basis she would be arrested, and Lt. Corrado answered “we’re not arresting you, we’re taking you to Bellevue”.
72. Officer Cruz physically pulled Ms. Price out of her seat and put handcuffs on Ms. Price.
73. Officer Cruz detained Ms. Price in the waiting room until an ambulance arrived to take Ms. Price to Bellevue.
74. When the ambulance arrived, Officer Cruz put Ms. Price in the ambulance. Officer Cruz also rode in the ambulance.
75. Officer Cruz continued to detain Ms. Price for the duration of the journey to Bellevue.
76. At Bellevue Hospital, a male officer was present. On information provided by the Defendants, that male officer was Officer Staines.
77. At Bellevue Hospital, Officer Staines and Officer Cruz continued to detain Ms. Price for about 1 hour.
78. Officer Staines went through Ms. Price’s bag and her personal effects, including her medication and contact cards. While going through Ms. Price’s bag, Officer Staines made a circular motion next to his ear using his finger, to indicate that Ms. Price was crazy.
79. At the direction of Bellevue Hospital Staff, Officers Staines and Cruz removed the handcuffs from Ms. Price and left the hospital.
80. Bellevue Hospital kept Ms. Price for two hours for observation, reviewed her medical records, which were already at the hospital, and then released her.
81. Lt. Corrado, Officer Cruz and Officer Staines, had no basis to believe that Ms. Price was likely to cause harm to herself or others.
82. Lt. Corrado, Officer Cruz and Officer Staines detained and hospitalized Ms. Price against her will.

83. There was no immediate need for mental health treatment for Ms. Price while she was at Bellevue.

City And Its Employees Block Ms. Price From Public Twitter Accounts

Twitter

84. Twitter is a social media website. People or organizations who have an account with Twitter (“users”) can share short public posts (“tweets”).
85. Each user has a private news timeline that shows, among other things, tweets collated from other Twitter accounts that the user follows.
86. Each Twitter user has a public profile page. A profile page includes, amongst other things:
- a. a profile photo and a background photo, chosen by the user;
 - b. a short description, written by the user;
 - c. a list of statistics, automatically generated by Twitter, showing (among other things) the number of accounts that the user follows and the number of accounts that follow the user;
 - d. a “feed”, automatically generated by Twitter, showing in reverse chronological order all posts (“tweets”) by that user, with links below each tweet showing the number of replies to that tweet, the number of times that tweet has been shared (“retweeted”) by other users, and the number of other users who liked that tweet.
87. Without logging in to Twitter, it is possible to view a profile page for an account but it is not possible to reply to that account’s tweets, or view anyone else’s other replies to that account’s tweets.
88. When a user is blocked by another Twitter account, that user:
- a. is unable to reply to the blocked account’s tweets;
 - b. is unable to view any replies (by other users) to the blocked account’s tweets;
 - c. is unable to share (retweet) any tweet by the blocked account; and
 - d. will not see the blocked account’s tweets in the user’s news timeline.

- 89. There is no ability of an account owner to delete another user's tweet to his account without blocking the other user.
- 90. Ms. Price maintains an account on the website Twitter. The account is called "K Grace Price" and has the handle "@GracieeGorgeous".

The City's Use Of Twitter

- 91. The City maintains a number of accounts on Twitter.
- 92. The City maintains a Social Media Customer Use Policy, published on the internet at http://www.nyc.gov/html/misc/html/social_media_policy.html ("City Social Media Policy"). This Social Media Customer Use Policy has been updated at least twice since 2014.
- 93. The City Social Media Policy states that: "Communicating with the City through social media ... enables customers to contact the City in a direct and meaningful way".
- 94. The City Social Media Policy provides that a comment may be deleted if it violates the comment policy.

Inspector Obe Blocks Ms. Price From The Twitter Account Of The 28th Precinct

- 95. At all relevant times, Inspector Obe maintained a Twitter account for the 28th Precinct. The account is called "NYPD 28th Precinct" and has the Twitter handle "@NYPD28Pct" ("NYPD28Pct Account").
- 96. The profile page for NYPD28Pct Account states that it is "The official Twitter of the 28th Precinct" and provides a link to the City Social Media Policy.
- 97. The profile page does not otherwise limit the purpose or topic of the NYPD28Pct Account.
- 98. NYPD28Pct was a public forum.
- 99. In fact, a report from the Berkman Klein Center for Internet & Society at Harvard University states, "the first priority and initial impetus for using Twitter was to increase interaction with the communities in which police officers work every day. (See page 18 of the quoted report, attached as **Exhibit B**).
- 100. In the alternative, NYPD28Pct was a limited public forum.
- 101. In about October 2014, Ms. Price followed the NYPD28Pct Account.

102. From time to time, Ms. Price publically replied to tweets from the NYPD28Pct Account. For instance:
- a. On October 14, 2014, Ms. Price posted a reply to NYPD28Pct stating:

@NYPD28Pct @sffny ATTN Insp OBE: link 4 #DomesticViolence prevention leads to a JEWELRY MALL. Your selection is nice
ow.ly/CdI1G
 - b. On October 14, 2014, Ms. Price posted a reply to NYPD28Pct stating:

@NYPD28Pct @sffny nice selection INSP OBE! Any extra time to respond to the letter I sent 2 your precinct about #DV?
103. On or about October 14, 2014, Inspector Obe blocked Ms. Price from the NYPD28Pct Account without notifying Ms. Price or providing reasons for blocking her.
104. At the date of this complaint, Ms. Price remains blocked from the NYPD28Pct Account.
105. As a consequence of Inspector Obe blocking Ms. Price, Ms. Price:
- a. was and is unable to reply to any tweets by the NYPD28Pct Account;
 - b. was and is unable to view any replies (by other users) to tweets by the NYPD28Pct Account;
 - c. was and is unable to post any information for all followers of the @NYPD28 pct to have broadcast into their Twitter Feeds by beginning her tweet(s) with the @NYPD28pct handle.
 - d. was and is unable to share (retweet) any tweet by the NYPD28Pct Account; and
 - e. was and is unable to see the tweets by the NYPD28Pct Account in her news timeline.
106. Inspector Obe blocked Ms. Price to retaliate against Ms. Price for her criticism of the domestic violence assistance rate within the 28th Precinct.
107. Further, or in the alternative, Inspector Obe blocked Ms. Price to prevent her from publically criticizing the 28th Precinct.

108. Further, or in the alternative, Inspector Obe blocked Ms. Price to prevent users who followed NYPD28Pct from being able to view Ms. Price's comments.
109. Further, or in the alternative, Inspector Obe blocked Ms. Price to retaliate against Ms. Price for her criticism of Inspector Obe's linking to an "Earrings Plaza" online shopping cart containing jewelry items selected to-be-purchased instead of a November 2014 schedule of events for NYC Domestic Violence Awareness Month in a posting she made from the @NYPD28pct Twitter account.

Ms. Brooks Blocks Ms. Price From The Twitter Account Of the New York City Office To Combat Domestic Violence

110. At all relevant times, Ms. Brooks maintained a Twitter account for the New York City's Mayor's Office to Combat Domestic Violence. The account is called "Office to Combat DV" and has the Twitter Handle "@NYCagainstabuse" ("NYCagainstabuse Account").
111. In about October 2014, Ms. Price followed the NYCagainstabuse Account.
112. NYCagainstabuse was a public forum.
113. In the alternative, NYCagainstabuse was a limited public forum.
114. From time to time, Ms. Price publically replied to tweets from the NYCagainstabuse Account. For instance:
 - a. On October 10, 2014, Ms. Price posted a reply to the NYCagainstabuse Account stating:

@NYCAGAINSTABUSE @NYPD28Pct victims be wary of the 2-8:
their "Help" put me #Rikers & my abuser walked chn.ge/1lfKJZd
#JAILS ACTION
 - b. On November 3, 2014, Ms. Price posted a reply to the NYCagainstabuse Account stating:

@NYCagainstabuse Many more women could have benefitted from
services at a FJC but were barred because they were falsely labeled
"fabricators."
 - c. On December 1, 2014, Ms. Price posted a reply to the NYCagainstabuse Account stating:

@NYCagainstabuse where do we go when wrongly dubbed as “fabricators” by #MYNYPD & @manhattanda & denied entrance to Family Justice Centers?

115. On December 1, 2014, Ms. Brooks sent a direct message to Ms. Price from the NYCagainstabuse Account, asking Ms. Price for her phone number.
116. On the same day, Ms. Price replied to Ms. Brooks with information about Ms. Price’s contact details.
117. On or about December 1, 2014, Ms. Brooks blocked Ms. Price from NYCagainstabuse without notifying her or providing her with any reasons for blocking her.
118. At the date of this complaint, Ms. Price remains blocked from the NYCagainstabuse Account.
119. As a consequence of Selvena Brooks blocking Ms. Price, Ms. Price:
 - a. was and is unable to reply to any tweets by the NYCagainstabuse Account;
 - b. was and is unable to view any replies (by other users) to tweets by the NYCagainstabuse Account;
 - c. was and is unable to post any information for all followers of the @NYCagainstabuse account to have broadcast into their Twitter Feeds by beginning her tweet(s) with the @NYCagainstabuse handle.
 - d. was and is unable to share (retweet) any tweet by the NYCagainstabuse Account; and
 - e. was and is unable to see the tweets by the NYCagainstabuse Account in her news timeline.
120. Ms. Brooks blocked Ms. Price to retaliate against Ms. Price for her criticism of the domestic violence assistance rate by the City.
121. Further, or in the alternative, Ms. Brooks blocked Ms. Price as per the instruction of her supervisor, Rose Pierre-Louis, Commissioner of the Mayor’s Office to Combat Domestic Violence at the time.
122. Further, or in the alternative, Ms. Brooks blocked Ms. Price to prevent her from publically criticizing the City for its response on domestic violence and/or to cover-up

Ms. Price's unconstitutional handling as a victim of domestic violence by the City and its agents and agencies

- 123. Further, or in the alternative, Selvena Brooks blocked Ms. Price to prevent users who followed NYCagainstabuse from being able to view Ms. Price's comments.
- 124. On information and belief, Ms. Pierre-Louis was the supervisor of Ms. Brooks.

Pierre-Louis Blocks Ms. Price From Public Twitter Account

- 125. At all relevant times, Ms. Pierre-Louis was the commissioner of the Mayor's Office to Combat Domestic Violence.
- 126. Ms. Pierre-Louis maintains a Twitter account called "Rose Pierre-Louis" with the handle @RPLNYC.
- 127. Ms. Pierre-Louis used the account to disseminate official information during the time that she was Commissioner and had responsibility for combating domestic violence.
- 128. Ms. Pierre-Louis identified herself as the NYC Commissioner of the Mayor's Office to Combat Domestic Violence at the top of her page.
- 129. Ms. Pierre-Louis gained followers and credibility by naming her official title on her @RPLNYC twitter account and disseminating official information and offering her editorial opinion of that information in her capacity as Commissioner for the NYC Mayor's Office to Combat Domestic Violence.
- 130. NYC's own media training materials and instructions for its employees, agents, and agencies with social media accounts are explicit that once you disseminate official information from a private Twitter account and/or name your official city title on a social media account that that account is then considered "Donated" to the City of New York and no longer the property of the private citizen who works/has worked for the Government. (See attached excerpts from NYC Digital Strategy Social Media Tips, Guidelines & Best Practices as **Exhibit C**).
- 131. As a result this account was a public forum.
- 132. In the alternative, this account was a limited public forum.
- 133. In or about October 2014, Ms. Pierre-Louis blocked Ms. Price from viewing and posting replies to the @RPLNYC Twitter account.
- 134. Ms. Pierre-Louis did not notify Ms. Price or provide any reasons why she had been blocked.

135. As of the date of this complaint Ms. Price remains blocked from the @RPLNYC account.
136. Ms. Pierre-Louis blocked Ms. Price to retaliate against Ms. Price for her criticism of the domestic violence community's response to her secondary victimization by the criminal justice system.
137. Further, or in the alternative Ms. Pierre-Louis blocked Ms. Price to mitigate fears that other victims may harbor when facing turning to authorities for help if they learned of Ms. Price's fate when she attempted to do so.

City's Practice and Custom of Blocking Unfavorable Comments on Social Media

138. While NYC's own media training materials and instructions for its employees, agents, and agencies with social media accounts are explicit that people are not to be blocked on Social Media based on viewpoint (.), the City has a practice and custom of blocking unfavorable comments on social media.
139. The fact that municipal employees blocked Ms. Price on more than one occasion because she was critical of the City demonstrates that these employees likely acted in accordance with an unwritten practice or custom of blocking users who criticized the police and the City.
140. The City's failure to train employees on the proper use of social media carries a high risk that deleting comments or blocking users will cause violations of those users' First Amendment rights. Further, and in the alternative, the City's role in formulating and overseeing the City's Social Media Policy places them in the position of ratifying the conduct of the municipal employees.

City Fails To Remedy After Ms. Price Complains

141. On or about October 14, 2014, Ms. Price lodged a complaint with the City, via the 311 hotline, about the 28th Precinct blocking Ms. Price from the NYPD28Pct Account.
142. In or about December 2014 or January 2015, Ms. Price used a secondary twitter account she had to complain about being blocked from the @RPLNYC Twitter account.
143. In or around December 2014, Ms. Price emailed the Mayor's office to combat domestic violence to complain about being blocked from @NYCagainstabuse.

144. In or about February of 2015 Ms. Price made a 311 complaint about the Mayor's office to combat domestic violence blocking her on Twitter.
145. In or about February of 2015 Ms. Price met Rose Pierre-Louis at a Women's History Event at the Bryant Park Hotel sponsored by the Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies and asked her to stop blocking Ms. Price.
146. In or around February of 2016 Ms. Price complained orally to the new Commissioner of Domestic Violence who has replaced Rose Pierre Louis about being blocked on Twitter.
147. In or around May of 2017 Ms. Price discussed being potentially unblocked by the 28th pct with the new Commanding Officer who has replaced Inspector Obe.
148. In or around May of 2017 Ms Price complained orally to NYPD Commissioner James O'Neill about being blocked on Twitter.
149. None of the Defendants or other City employees responded to Ms. Price's complaints, or took any steps to remedy the wrongful blocking of her from the Twitter Accounts.

November 2016 Incident Involving MTA Police

150. On November 17, 2016, Ms. Price was being harassed by several individuals on the platform of the uptown 1 train at Penn Station.
151. Two MTA officers, one male (MTA Officer John Doe) and one female (MTA Officer Jane Doe), came up to the group and caused the group to disperse.
152. As Ms. Price was walking away, MTA Officer John Doe attacked her from behind without provocation. His attack caused bruising on her arms and legs and knocked out one of her front teeth, which was an implant.
153. Ms. Price asked why she was being arrested and MTA Officer John Doe said she was not being arrested but was going to be brought to Bellevue Hospital's psych ward.
154. MTA Officer John Doe handcuffed Ms. Price.
155. Ms. Price informed MTA Officer John Doe that as a 9/11 survivor that Bellevue has her psychiatric records because of the Zadroga Health Care Program for survivors and that she would be discharged in a matter of minutes after arriving at that facility.
156. MTA Officer Jane Doe called paramedics, who conveyed her in a wheelchair to the MTA police station within Penn Station.

157. Ms. Price was detained for approximately 30 minutes in the Penn Station MTA police station.
158. When Ms. Price tried to speak, she had difficulty because of her missing tooth and MTA Officer Jane Doe mocked her for lisping.
159. MTA Officer Jane Doe informed Ms. Price that they had decided to take her not to Bellevue but to St. Vincent's Hospital.
160. MTA Officers John and Jane Doe reviewed the contents of Ms. Price's bag and called an ambulance.
161. MTA Officer John Doe dragged Ms. Price into the St. Vincent's Hospital emergency room from the ambulance parked in the back, injuring Ms. Price's knee and causing substantial bruising. He indicated to an emergency room nurse that Ms. Price should be sedated.
162. Ms. Price protested that she did not wish to be sedated merely separated from MTA Officer John Doe but the nurse sedated her despite her protests.
163. As Ms. Price fought the sedative she observed MTA Officer John Doe going through all the contents of her purse including confidential medical/psychological diagnosis letters marked "CONFIDENTIAL" and read the letters out loud to the audience of nurses and orderlies in the atrium open-air style emergency room at St. Vincent's. Officer John Doe also mocked Ms. Price calling her a liar for claiming to be a 9/11 survivor until he found a letter in her notebook from the Zadroga 9/11 Health Care Program. Officer John Doe went through all of Ms. Price's personal business cards and made notes of certain NYC officials she had the contacts for.
164. Ms. Price woke up approximately 8 hours later and was released after she glued her tooth back in.
165. MTA Officers John and Jane Doe had no basis to believe that Ms. Price was likely to cause harm to herself or others.
166. MTA Officers John and Jane Doe detained and hospitalized Ms. Price against her will.
167. There was no immediate need for mental health treatment for Ms. Price while she was at St. Vincent's.

168. Upon leaving St. Vincent's Hospital, a nurse handed Ms. Price two tickets from MTA Officers John Doe and Jane Doe, one for public intoxication and one for disorderly conduct.
169. In March 2017, these two tickets were terminated in Ms. Price's favor by a Midtown Manhattan Court Judge in that they were dismissed as facially insufficient and ordered sealed by the judge.

*City And Its Employees Again Decline Service to Ms. Price -- January 24, 2017
Incident*

170. On January 24, 2017, Ms. Price was assaulted on the downtown 1 train by an unknown individual.
171. Immediately after the assault, a subway reported the incident and officers from the 34th Precinct and TB3 responded to the assault. Ms. Price attempted to make a report to officers from the 34th Precinct and TB3 who responded to the assault.
172. To the best of Ms. Price's knowledge, Officer Emmet, Badge No: 5191, who responded to the assault, took Ms. Price's ID, and stepped away from Ms. Price.
173. Upon returning Ms. Price's ID, the Officer Emmet said that she should call the TB the next day for an incident report number.
174. The next day Ms. Price called TB3, and the unknown person who answered her call informed her that no report had been made yet but to call back the next day.
175. Ms. Price called on January 26th and received the same response from the person who answered the phone.
176. On January 27th, Ms. Price called TB3 again regarding the assault, and the person who picked up the phone put Ms. Price through to Lt. Raymond DeJesus of TB3.
177. Ms. Price complained to Lt. DeJesus about the failure to process her report. Ms Price said she knew she was on a do not serve list and had been blacklisted by the NYC police department.
178. Lt. DeJesus at that point asked Ms. Price to send the video tape of the assault. DeJesus requested the video be sent to him to the email address: raymond.dejesus@nypd.org, which Ms. Price did on January 27, 2017.
179. A few days after speaking with Lt. DeJesus on January 27th, Ms. Price called TB3 again regarding her assault and was again put through by the person who answered

the phone to Lt. DeJesus. During Ms. Price's phone call with Lt. DeJesus, and the Lieutenant promised a full investigation regarding the assault.

180. About a week after her phone call with Lt. DeJesus, Ms. Price called TB3 again to check on the status of the investigation of her assault, and was put through by the person who answers the phone to Sergeant Shevitz. Sgt. Shevitz also promised a full investigation regarding the assault. Specifically, Sgt. Shevitz promised that a detective would be assigned to the case.
181. To this date nothing has been done to follow-up on this incident.
182. On information and belief, this denial of service to Ms. Price was pursuant to a policy, practice or custom of the City to deny service to individuals such as Ms. Price who are on a do not serve list or have been labeled a fabricator in the City's records. The source of that information and belief include:
 - a. Statements to Ms. Price by numerous police officers, including PO Walker (October 18, 2012), from the NYPD 28th Pct; Lt. LaRocca from the NYPD 28th Pct (on or about October 28, 2011); and PO Officer at the NYPD 28th PCT (in or about June 2013) that the precinct had been directed by the Manhattan District Attorney's office to not give police services or take reports from Ms. Price without the approval of the MDAO and that Ms. Price has been placed on a "Do Not Serve/Arrest Alert List".
 - b. Statements by various members of the NYPD heard by Ms. Price's neighbors on 120th St and her landlord that Ms. Price had been placed on a "do not serve" list by the NYPD (See a written statements from Ms. Price's neighbors, attached as **Exhibit D**).
 - c. A statement on or about July 28, 2013 by one of Ms. Price's acquaintances, who had been working on an NYPD technology project, that Ms. Price had been erroneously identified as "patient zero" for an NYPD algorithm that would allegedly identify "fabricators."
 - d. A December 18, 2015 affidavit from Lt. LaRocca (formerly of the 28th precinct of the NYPD) stating that in essence that Manhattan District Attorney's Office had issued a "NO Services" order regarding Ms. Price to the NYPD (see a written statement from Lt. LaRocca attached as **Exhibit E**)

INJURIES

183. As a result of the City and the NYPD Defendants' malicious prosecutions, false arrests and denials of service, Ms. Price has suffered the following injuries: she has

been diagnosed with Borderline Personality Disorder and with Complex-Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, requiring her to seek expensive and bi-weekly treatment; emotional pain and suffering; anguish and anxiety about being labeled a pariah by the NYPD and denied protections in a city where her family has lived for four generations and in which Ms. Price survived the terrorist attacks of 9/11; inability of Ms. Price to continue working in her profession of journalism or to hold any job professionally.

184. As a result of the MTA Officer Defendants' false arrest and malicious prosecution, Ms. Price suffered:
 - a. bruises to her arms, torso, and legs; significant loss of use of her right knee, and loss of an implanted front tooth; hearing loss in her right ear;
 - b. Borderline Personality Disorder and with Complex-Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, requiring her to seek expensive and bi-weekly treatment; emotional pain and suffering; anguish and anxiety about being labeled a pariah by the NYPD and denied protections in a city where her family has lived for four generations and in which Ms. Price survived the terrorist attacks of 9/11; inability of Ms. Price to continue working in her profession of journalism or to hold any job professionally; and
 - c. miscarriage of a child fathered by Mr. Powell;
185. As a result of the acts of Defendants NYC, Inspector Obe, Ms. Pierre-Louis and Ms. Brooks, Ms. Price was stifled in her efforts to express her views about the City's policies, practices and customs with respect to treatment of domestic violence victims.

CLAIMS

Violation of 42 USC s. 1983 -- First Amendment -- against Defendant NYC and against Defendants Obe, Pierre-Louis and Brooks (in their individual and official capacities)

186. Blocking Ms. Price from various City-sponsored Twitter accounts as set forth above violated Ms. Price's rights under the First Amendment.

Violation of 42 USC s. 1983 -- Fourth Amendment -- against Defendant NYC and against Defendant Det. Simmons (in her individual and official capacities)

187. The malicious prosecution of Ms. Price following her 2010 report to Detective Simmons as set forth above violated Ms. Price's rights under the Fourth Amendment.

Violation of 42 USC s. 1983 -- Fourth Amendment – against Defendant NYC and against Defendants Corrado, Cruz and Staines (in their individual and official capacities)

188. The false arrest of Ms. Price in July 2015 as set forth above violated Ms. Price's rights under the Fourth Amendment.

Violation of 42 USC s. 1983 -- Fourth Amendment – against Defendant NYC and against MTA Defendants John and Jane Doe (in their individual capacities)

189. The false arrest and malicious prosecution of Ms. Price in November 2016 as set forth above violated Ms. Prices' rights under the Fourth Amendment.

Violation of 42 USC s. 1983 -- Fourteenth Amendment – against Defendant NYC and Defendants Rose Pierre-Louis; Selvena Brooks; Inspector Olufunmilo F. Obe; Detective Linda Simmons; Officers John Staines; Officer Iselaine Guichardo Hermene Gildo Cruz; Lt. Nicholas Corrado; Lieutenant Raymond DeJesus; Officer Emmet; Sergeant Shevitz, MTA Officer John Doe, MTA Officer Jane Doe (in their individual and official capacities)

190. The denial of services to Ms. Price on January 24, 2017 and thereafter as set forth above violated Ms. Price's rights under the Fourteenth Amendment.

RELIEF

The Plaintiff, Ms. Price, respectfully requests the following relief:

- A. A declaratory judgment from the Court that Defendants' conduct violated the First, Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution and federal civil rights statutes 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983;
- B. A permanent injunction restraining the Defendants from placing the Plaintiff on a do-not-serve list and/or a list that identifies her as a "fabricator" to be not taken seriously, or as someone with a LOW credibility algorithm rating by the NYPD or authorities;
- C. Award to the Plaintiff of compensatory damages in the amount of \$30 million against all Defendants, jointly and severally, including compensation for the Plaintiff's emotional distress;
- D. Award to the Plaintiff of punitive damages in the amount of \$10 million against all Defendants on the basis of their conscious wrongdoing;
- E. All other relief this Court finds appropriate and just.

List of Defendants

The City of New York

Rose Pierre-Louis

Selvena Brooks

100 Gold St.
2nd Floor,
New York, N.Y

Inspector Olufunmilo F. Obe

Patrol Borough Manhattan North
151 West 100th Street
New York, N.Y

Detective Linda Simmons

Officer John Staines

Midtown North Precinct
306 West 54th Street
New York, N.Y.

Officer Iselaine Guichardo Hermene Gildo Cruz

Midtown North Precinct
306 West 54th Street
New York, N.Y.

Lt. Nicholas Corrado

76th Precinct
191 Union Street
Brooklyn, N.Y

Lt. Raymond DeJesus

145 St. and St. Nicholas Avenue Subway Station

New York, NY 10019

Officer Emmet

145 St. and St. Nicholas Avenue Subway Station
New York, NY 10019

Sgt. Shevitz

145 St. and St. Nicholas Avenue Subway Station
New York, NY 10019

MTA Officer John Doe

MTA Officer Jane Doe

By signing below, I certify to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief that: (1) the complaint is not being presented for an improper purpose (such as to harass, cause unnecessary delay, or needlessly increase the cost of litigation); (2) the claims are supported by existing law or by a nonfrivolous argument to change existing law; (3) the factual contentions have evidentiary support or, if specifically so identified, will likely have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for further investigation or discovery; and (4) the complaint otherwise complies with the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 11. I agree to notify the Clerk's Office in writing of any changes to my mailing address. I understand that my failure to keep a current address on file with the Clerk's Office may result in the dismissal of my case.

May 26, 2017
Date

[Signature]
Name
SUN 187th #7
New York NY 10033
gorgeous21@gmail.com
June 676 1940
Address

Exhibit A

Adam Gargani

To Whom It May Concern:

This reviews a phone conversation I had with the New York City's District Attorney's Office.

On February 2 of 2011 I received a voicemail message from Maria Strohbhen stating she was from the District Attorney's Office and was calling as part of a matter she was handling with one of my tenants, and requested a return call, which I did.

The matter involved Kelly Price who was my tenant at that time at 237 West 120th Street, #1 New York, NY 10027 from July of 2007 to August of 2013.

Miss Strohbhen had several questions to ask me concerning events that had taken place at the building. Specifically these involved incidents where the police had been called and other events that involved altercations between Ms. Price and a man.

Miss Strohbhen asked me about my knowledge of these events. In both the structure of the questions and the inflection with which these were asked, it was apparent that the purpose was to question whether these events happened, and as it was directly communicated, to question whether Ms. Price had been telling the truth, which she posed was not the case.

I informed Miss Strohbhen that I was aware of issues taking place by reports from my other tenants as well as conversations with Ms. Price. I told Miss Strohbhen that although I did not have any direct knowledge of what took place since I did not live at the building, and was not present when they occurred, I also had no reason to question the veracity of either the reports from my other tenants or Ms. Price.

I would characterize the reaction of Miss Strohbhen to my responses as frustrated or annoyed.

She indicated that she was dealing with Ms. Price and was looking to assemble information that refuted claims that Ms. Price had made. She suggested that Ms. Price had been making false statements. I told Miss Strohbhen that I although I

uld not comment on any specific event on the basis of other than what I had
en told, that in my dealings with Ms. Price as a tenant in general I had no
ason to presume that her claims, or the reports of my other tenants, were less
an the truth.

e names of other tenants or neighbors were not requested.

ss Strohbhen gave me the impression she was less than satisfied with the
tcome of her call and ended it abruptly.

ncerely,

lam Gargani

ndlord and Owner of 237 West 120th Street, NY NY 10027

ergreen 9- Corporation

7 Carleton Avenue

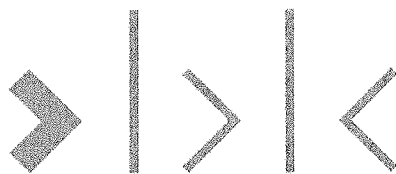
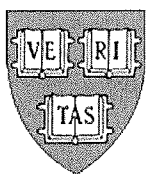
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entral Islip, NY 11722

7 237 0100

October 2013

Exhibit B



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AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY

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The NYPD under Commissioner William Bratton, 2014-2016**

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Culture Change and Digital Technology: The NYPD under Commissioner William Bratton, 2014-2016

Susan Crawford¹

Laura Adler²

Sept. 12, 2016

I. Introduction

During the second term of New York Police Department Commissioner William Bratton (2014-2016), a significant shift in the culture of the department took place, aimed at changing policing nationwide. Where prior commissioners had concentrated power in a small group of leaders at the highest levels of the NYPD, Bratton pushed authority and accountability down to a large group of NYPD chiefs, precinct commanders, supervisors, and individual police officers. Bratton also aimed to dramatically improve neighborhood interactions with police through a host of techniques, all part of a shift in emphasis away from an exclusive focus on crime reduction and towards a balanced strategy of crime prevention and community outreach—an effort, in Commr. Bratton’s words, to move from a “warrior” to a “guardian” policing mindset.

Among his major initiatives was the pioneering use of social media and other digital technologies to foster wider communications channels between officers and community members. Commr. Bratton embraced the potential of social media platforms at a time when many police departments viewed the transparency of social media engagement as a threat. And social media was not an end in itself for Commr. Bratton. Instead, it was part of a constellation of initiatives aimed at transforming policing in New York City at a critical moment in the city’s history. In addition to technology adoption, Commr. Bratton re-engineered the management of the NYPD, restructuring offices, roles, and personnel, and drove a neighborhood policing model—a pared-down version of a traditional beat cop—into several NYPD precincts. These programs will continue to evolve under James O’Neill, Commr. Bratton’s successor, who has emphasized his commitment to both principles and practices developed by Commr. Bratton.

Commr. Bratton’s digital technology strategy provides a useful lens for examining this broader Bratton shift. He hoped that use of social media as a communications channel would both help officers and citizens trust each other more and provide individual officers with a sense of autonomy within the Department’s large bureaucracy. He hoped for secondary benefits as well: the idea was that stronger communications would foster a more positive public perception of the police, improving the quality of daily interactions and encouraging citizens to participate more actively in the prevention and resolution of crimes.

It is difficult to claim that Commr. Bratton’s technology initiatives, taken in isolation, have had a major impact. Indeed, it is likely that few New Yorkers have noticed what the NYPD has been up to in terms of social media use: the numbers of NYPD’s Twitter followers are low, in the hundreds or thousands per precinct, in a city of nearly nine million; NYPD precinct commanders have used Twitter as mostly a broadcast engine for good news rather than a two-way channel of communications; and community use of IdeaScale has been extremely limited.

Nonetheless, it is similarly difficult to *overstate* just how fundamental a change these primitive social media steps represented with respect to NYPD culture, particularly in contrast to the command-and-

¹ John A. Reilly Clinical Professor of Law, Harvard Law School; co-director, Berkman Klein Center for Internet & Society.

² PhD candidate, sociology, Harvard University.

control Kelly years. The idea of an individual precinct commander Tweeting, without approval from centralized leadership, would have been impossible to imagine under any previous administration.

Opening up online engagement aligned with the leadership style Commr. Bratton had developed during his time at the helm in New York and Los Angeles. As Chief of Detectives Robert Boyce explained, “we knew he was an innovator,” and Commr. Bratton did not shy away from disrupting the status quo. This cultural change is now embedded within NYPD precincts: in every precinct participating in the department's neighborhood policing program (a program pushed and led by now-Commr. O'Neill), a police officer has been charged with running the precinct's Twitter and Facebook presence and responding promptly to citizen input (and if IdeaScale is still in use in those precincts, that officer will also be responsible for that platform). For a department that did not offer reliable Internet access to precincts when Commr. Bratton arrived in January 2014, this is a substantial change.

Over the course of a year (July 2015-August 2016), Susan Crawford conducted dozens of lengthy interviews of NYPD leaders and employees, including Commr. Bratton. Through these sessions, we (Crawford and Adler) learned about NYPD's somewhat clumsy adoption of Twitter and an ideation platform called IdeaScale aimed at allowing community members to nominate “quality of life” issues for resolution by the police. We heard about the department's pivot to Facebook as an interactive communications platform following its experience with IdeaScale. We also gathered information about the revised training regimen and the department's ongoing efforts to upgrade its basic digital assets, from precinct Internet access to smartphones.

We did not focus on surveillance carried out by the NYPD by way of social media and other public (and non-public) sensor efforts; while this is an important part of technological change, other people have done this work. We were more interested in how Commr. Bratton and the NYPD saw affirmative two-way use of Twitter/IdeaScale/Facebook communications as part of an overall effort to support police/community relations.

New Yorkers are now safer in the city than they have been in years. Yet tensions between police officers and the communities in which they work have continued to mount in New York, as in other cities across the country. Just this past summer, racial violence erupted in Milwaukee and Baton Rouge in response to the fatal shooting of Philando Castile and Alton Sterling. Milwaukee joined other cities like Baltimore and Ferguson, Mo., in which police killings have been seen as brutal evidence of the disrespect that many African Americans say the police show them. The challenge facing the NYPD today is to maintain safe streets while ushering in a new era of mutual respect between officers and local communities. At this early stage of digital technology adoption, the NYPD's attempt to change the culture of policing by enriching communications between police and neighborhoods holds lessons for public agencies across the U.S. during a period of intense volatility.

A new vision of policing for the NYPD

William Bratton first served as Commissioner of the NYPD under Mayor Rudolph Giuliani between 1994 and 1995, when budgets were tight and City Hall was deeply involved in the daily management of all departments. After nearly 20 years of economic growth and falling crime in New York City, Commr. Bratton returned to lead the NYPD in January 2014. Newly elected Mayor Bill de Blasio and Commr. Bratton both emphasized reducing the number of stop and frisk encounters—an issue that had become a flashpoint under the former administration—and improving community relations. Bratton, additionally, firmly believed that focusing on neighborhood outreach while addressing quality of life issues by dealing with noise, trash, and disorderly behavior would facilitate better neighborhood/police relationships while giving the public the perception that New York City is a safe place in which to live and work.

In the months after Bratton's 2014 arrival, policing tactics and the use of force in police encounters in poor communities sparked a nationwide uproar. In Ferguson, MO, Michael Brown's death in August 2014 catalyzed protests. Local police responded to the disorder with force that many viewed as excessive. Across the nation, citizens and activists perceived a widening gap between police and their communities. In New York City, these issues came alive following the July 2014 death of Eric Garner, a man who had been confronted by police for selling loose cigarettes.

Faced with the paradox of falling actual crime rates accompanying painfully visible tensions between police and communities, Commr. Bratton focused on changing the culture and mode of operation of the NYPD itself, and its communications with the public. His goal was to provide an example for struggling police departments across the country. In his words, "I think I'd describe myself as a transformative leader....One of the things about New York is that you have the biggest soap box in policing." The importance of this role grew over this tenure: as the *New York Times* noted, Commr. Bratton's leadership "leverage increased after the killing of two officers in December 2014, when Mr. de Blasio relied on him to quell a revolt among rank-and-file officers directed at the mayor."

Over his term, using this leverage, Commr. Bratton implemented projects both on the street and online aimed at encouraging officers to engage with community members, listen to their concerns, and pursue policing as a partnership between communities and precincts. As he puts it, his aim was to "close the gap between the public and police. Particularly at this junction where there is so much mistrust... You build trust through engagement."

Toward that end, the NYPD invested in **new approaches to training and recruiting**, to attract new recruits who demonstrated an ability to connect with community members and training them in constructive community engagement by way of simulations and other advanced educational techniques. At the precinct level, the **Neighborhood Coordinating Officer program** in pilot precincts brought a dedicated team onto the streets to interact with and respond to community members.

Commr. Bratton also attempted to upend the old command-and-control culture by taking some NYPD communications online, providing everyone from division chiefs to precinct commanders with the opportunity to engage directly with the public. In parallel with the NCO program, the NYPD implemented an online platform, **IdeaScale**, that gave community members a channel through which to submit and prioritize issues for their home precincts. Recently, based on the department's experience with IdeaScale, the NYPD pivoted to using **Facebook** as a two-way communications channel between communities and police. Across the Department, Commr. Bratton oversaw the widespread adoption of **Twitter**, resulting in the launch of over one hundred NYPD accounts within two years and opening up the force to public engagement on a daily basis. As Commr. Bratton puts it: "When I came back into the department we really saw social media as a way of doing something that I'm very supportive of as a leader: That's the idea of inclusion rather than exclusion. The more people sharing information the better." 101 Precinct commanding officer Deputy Inspector Justin Lenz says, "When it comes to Twitter, it's phenomenal what we do. .. It allows everybody in this neighborhood to have a connection to what really just happened."

Along the way, Commr. Bratton delegated accountability and responsibility to NYPD personnel in a way that is, according to Deputy Inspector Lenz, "Really 180 degrees from the type of management style that we worked under [before]." Inspector Lenz continues: "If Commissioner Bratton had come in and looked at how Commissioner Kelly ran the 14th floor of the Police Department and said, 'Wow, that's awesome,' and he had just continued doing it, then everybody that was under Kelly would just have continued with the status quo. He changed, he turned that on its head and basically created a whole new management philosophy in terms of how decisions are made. I'm making maneuvers in the field. I move cops around at my personal discretion at my command level as opposed to the borough commander or the chief of patrol level. This is a big difference."

This culture change will continue under Chief O'Neill. If it is successful at the NYPD, it is expected to have an effect on the department's success in fighting crime, by helping officers identify and cultivate neighborhood sources who feel respected by the police and can provide trustworthy information. The programs primarily aim to foster a more responsive, accountable, and trustworthy police department that operates in a context of mutual respect. But crimefighting remains the overall goal, as long as the NYPD strikes a balance between the roles of "guardian" and "warrior." In Commr. Bratton's words, police officers must prioritize "guardian type policing, interacting and networking, [building] relationships. But when the time [comes] to go [into] danger, put on the helmet and the vest and become the warrior."

It's a virtuous cycle: The NYPD's social media, neighborhood policing, and new recruiting and training programs aim to increase mutual respect by helping officers understand and enhance their responsibility

to serve and protect New York City communities—and helping community members see police officers as human beings. Stronger community relations may, in turn, support crime prevention. Shifting from a confrontational to a collaborative approach may encourage community members to come forward when they learn about crime.

Questions remain regarding the outcomes of these programs: whether or not citizens notice these changes, if they have an effect on New Yorkers' perception of the police or officers' perceptions of their communities, and if these attempted cultural shifts can gain enough traction to survive beyond the de Blasio administration.

Before exploring details of the Twitter, IdeaScale, and Facebook programs, the following section sketches key elements of the context within which those programs were launched: the Neighborhood Coordinating Officer pilot program and revised training regimes.

II. Culture change through organizational change: Neighborhood Coordinating Officers and a new approach to training

Neighborhood Coordination Officers: Changing street-level policing

The Neighborhood Coordinating Officer (NCO) program, currently being piloted in about a third of NYC precincts with plans to reach more than half of precincts by October 2016, assigns officers to spend 20 percent of their time “off radio”: instead of driving around entire precincts responding to 911 calls, they are expected to stick to an assigned sector and engage informally with citizens.

This constitutes a major change for the NYPD. As Chief of Special Operations Harry Wedin puts it, under past administrations, the “community relations” function focused on going “into locations in the precinct that had chronic problems and preventing them,” with feedback given to the community through community meetings. These community meetings, however, are attended by a sharply limited number of people. Community engagement did occur, but, as one senior officer explains, there had “never been any strategy behind it.” Such efforts appeared disingenuous to community members, who read sporadic outreach as attempts to “appease the community” in ways that were “disrespectful.” With the launch of the NCO program in May 2015 in four pilot precincts (supported by the hiring of 1300 new officers), the NYPD attempted to forge a more authentic, sustained collaboration with the public, allowing community members to “help [officers] make their neighborhoods safe and whole.”

The first step towards facilitating meaningful, consistent engagement was to create neighborhood portions of precincts—“sectors”—that aligned with residents’ understandings of their own communities. Prior to the launch of the NCO program, each precinct had about 14 small sectors and officers were assigned to patrol one or more (different) sectors within their precinct. But these sectors were drawn mechanically and had no relationship to the lived experience of the neighborhood, so officers’ assignments had them interacting sporadically with many residents precinct-wide rather than interacting consistently with fewer people. In 2015, precincts were re-divided into between three and five sectors drawn along neighborhood boundaries. Another change: Within each of these new neighborhood sectors, Captain Timothy Malin explained, two NCOs were assigned to “learn that area and take ownership of it.”

By redrawing sector boundaries and assigning dedicated neighborhood officers, the program created, for the first time, a true “geographic responsibility” for officers. Within these neighborhoods, officers are expected to engage not only in crime response but also in more informal discussions and actions in response to citizens’ concerns. As Sergeant Paul Grattan of the Transit Bureau explained, when officers are off of the radio, they are not absorbed in responding to 911 calls and can instead “follow up on complaints... address people’s concerns, a lot of times more minor, sometimes not even criminal in nature... [and] delve a little bit further into their problem.”

Beyond these daily interactions, NCOs are expected to develop formal connections with residents by participating in community institutions and building new networks of collaboration. NCOs are required to

attend community meeting and form working groups to involve citizens who might not regularly attend public meetings—particularly young men ages 18 to 34.

Through these intentional forms of public engagement, officers become familiar both *with* and *to* their constituents, and form a deeper understanding of community concerns. Whether or not this strategy will result in more effective crime prevention remains to be seen. Again, however, the NCO program is not aimed directly at reducing crime; it is focused on building trust in communities at a time when antagonism between NYPD and its constituents appears to be high. Through engagement with NCOs, the NYPD hopes that communities will learn to see the human side of the force. As Chief Wedin explained, “the more the public interacts with police officers the more they’re going to realize that they’re not like everything you see on TV that’s crazy all the time.”

Training and recruitment: Finding and keeping the right officers

As with any large organization, change at the NYPD did not occur immediately on the orders of Commr. Bratton. Any shift in NYPD culture towards more accountability, transparency, and engagement will require extensive training and retraining. In 2015 and 2016, the NYPD undertook a multidimensional project, retraining 20,000 officers in less than a year and redefining the curriculum for new recruit training and in-service training going forward. The goal of these new training initiatives was to help officers become more responsive and accessible to their constituents, and more collaborative and supportive within the department. In other words: to foster mutual trust.

Training for a more responsive NYPD

Under the leadership of then-Deputy Commissioner Michael Julian (brought in by Bratton in late 2014), the NYPD began transforming its training for new recruits as well as officers already on the job. With his colleagues, Julian developed a three-day course, the **20k Training Initiative**, that included a one-day seminar called Smart Policing. The 20k Training Initiative was rolled out over about a year, during which more than 22,000 officers from Patrol, Housing, and Transit Bureaus attended the program in groups of roughly one hundred. The program, as described in an internal report, explicitly aimed to improve relations with community members, with a focus on “courtesy, professionalism, respect, and a service oriented mindset,” especially in situations of confrontation. The Smart Policing portion of the training, in particular, was aimed at helping officers understand that the civilians with whom they interact want to be acknowledged as human beings. With the aim of fostering a more engaged police force with increased sensitivity to community relations, the training program had a new emphasis on collaboration instead of confrontation and prepared officers to manage the stress of police work’s real-world challenges.

According to Julian, past training programs focused on fostering camaraderie among officers. In part, this camaraderie was formed through a sense of common antagonism towards potential criminals and participation in a shared experience of hard-boiled hazing by instructors. This gave new officers a sense of community within the force, but did not prepare them to deal with the community outside. As Julian explained, the old program for “training [was] all about feeling good... but it [didn’t] change behavior. It doesn’t change what officers do in the streets.” The new program was focused on producing long-lasting behavioral changes with the aim of fostering responsive, respectful relations with the communities. As Julian put it, “getting cops to fight crime is easy. How can we get a cop to respect people?”

Julian and his colleagues had instructors focus on training officers in improving their daily interactions, teaching through direct instruction and by way of behavioral modeling. The new training regimen offered instruction in the principles and practice of constructive community interactions. And instructors were told to treat recruits well as a way of modeling desired behavior. The philosophy, Julian explained, is to “treat them like gold so they in turn treat other people like gold”:

When [officers] go to the academy, we yell at them, so that teaches [trainees] how to be a cop. ... They say, ‘Well, people yell at you on the street, if you can take it here, you can take it on the street.’ Not true at all. All you’re doing is telling people to yell at people, that’s what you’re teaching.

The Smart Policing training focused on modeling, teaching, and rewarding respectful forms of engagement. But even with excellent training, officers will face extreme circumstances in the field that can trigger confrontational reactions. A second dimension of training was therefore focused on “techniques to control adrenaline and anger” so that officers could access these skills even under duress. The program emphasized the need for officers to recognize and acknowledge the daily stress of their work. Among other things, recruits were instructed in the use of deep breathing as a mechanism for controlling biological responses to stress.

The program involved two days in a classroom, covering Foundations of Policing and Smart Policing in turn. Officers talked about everything from communication skills to the importance of breathing and how to manage their personal stress in the context of a demanding job. The third day of the program took place in the gym, where officers were retrained in the physical maneuvers that they need in the field, from chokeholds (the Garner death was a partial impetus for the initiative) to take-downs and handcuffing.

Commr. Bratton believed that fostering a police force that is capable of positive relations with the public begins, in part, with ensuring that the organization has a healthy culture internally. To that end, the training program, according to administrators, focused on “internal procedural justice, how we were treated on the job, [and how] that affects how we feel now.”

These skills were further put to the test by simulation exercises in the NYPD’s sophisticated new Police Academy in College Point, Queens. The center is home to classrooms and gyms for recruits’ physical fitness training, but also to a number of realistic simulations of various real-world settings. There is a real police car, where trainees practice how they might engage from within a vehicle. Rooms designed to look like apartments are used for exercises in which trainees respond to a simulated 911 call, with situations ranging from domestic violence to gun running. A model precinct, equipped with jail cells, is used to teach officers about booking arrestees and potential problems that may come up inside stations. There is even a courtroom, where trainees are schooled in what to expect if they are ever summoned to testify.

All of these new aspects of training are meant to educate future officers in how to thoughtfully respond to stressful work in the field. Not that the trainers assumed recruits were starting from zero: Beyond cultivating a more responsive workforce, the architects of this new training program were also aware of the strengths that these trainees brought from their own experience. As one training officer put it:

Now, I think, we're recognizing that everyone has unique experiences, training, histories, to bring to this job, and we're going to use that to the best of their ability. We want them to use their tools, and we want to give them additional tools on top of that. And if they have something unique, we want to share it with everyone.

All of this was designed to coincide with a new approach to recruiting aimed at bringing in officers who had the disposition to work productively in New York City’s many diverse communities.

Training starts with recruiting

Training begins before hiring. Although NYPD’s training focuses on fostering officers’ ability to control their emotions under stress and maintain a respectful attitude, these abilities come more naturally to some than others.

Creating a responsive NYPD began, in part, with attracting people who can and want to embody these principles. As Julian explains, training is thus partly about turning down some applicants.

[Training is also about] saying to people who can't control their emotion, people who don't like people, who can't communicate, all of those things we're teaching, [that] they shouldn't become police officers... If you get a thrill out of exercising power over people, don't become a police officer. If you get a thrill out of helping people, please join us.

Training is critical, Julian explained, but in some cases it is not enough. To ensure that the NYPD moves towards a more responsive and engaged culture, “you’ve got to change who comes on the job” in the first place. Crawford was shown an early draft of an ad for new recruits whose text instructed readers not to

join the NYPD if they "have to be right all the time." Julian made these recommendations because he saw recruiting and training as opportunities to transform the culture of the NYPD and foster mutual respect. Not all of his recommendations have been implemented.

As Tumin put it, the NYPD had historically "treated [recruits] with a kind of bureaucratic hostility." Inexplicable delays in hiring, overloaded recruiters, and unresponsive training had been routine for decades. The Bratton regime hoped to change that culture. Commr. Bratton explained in 2015:

A lot of what we were looking for [in recruits] in the 80s and the early 90s was cops used to dealing with what had become almost open warfare in American streets. We thought we were losing [these battles.] Now that crime has been reduced by such significant amounts, we can look for more of the balance. You still need the warrior to help deal with the crime that is left, and in some cities that has spiked up these past few months. The balance that we are talking about in recruiting is that balance between the warrior and the guardian.

Training continues throughout officers' careers

Not only does training begin with recruiting, it continues throughout the career of an officer. Julian emphasized that training is not a one-time investment. It requires ongoing reinforcement: "Training fails if you don't reinforce it." A senior officer echoed the sentiment when he explained that "training is something that you always have to do, because... every day is different. Every time, it changes." Retraining is thus a critical dimension of the NYPD's cultural transformation, with the expectation that all officers regularly return for refresher courses.

From the perspective of program administrators, the 20k Training Initiative aimed to help officers reconnect with the altruistic goals that had brought many of them to police work in the first place. As Lieutenant Bobbylorn Shepherd explained:

It's really just remembering how to treat people the way you want to be treated... How you would want your family to be treated, if they had to interact with any law enforcement... When they came on the job we asked the question 'Why did you become a police officer?' Most people are not going to say 'To write as many summonses as I can,' or 'make as many arrests as I can.' They're going to say: 'To help people, to make a difference'... You're trying to get people back to that place... and make them feel that way again. They'll remember why they're here.

With the understanding that internal frustrations can spill out into interactions with the public, the training sessions provided a context in which officers could share their frustrations and develop strategies for improving internal dynamics.

In the past, officers had been trained in groups defined by rank. They are now put in a training group with their teams, from lieutenants up to executive and commanding officers. The reasoning behind this is that teams should learn how to work together. Instead of learning abstract concepts about teamwork and support, officers had the opportunity to talk about concrete issues that they had experienced together and develop strategies that could realistically be implemented within the group. As one sergeant put it:

I like the whole concept of training with the people you work with because... the people cause dynamics too on this job. [Assigning people in the classroom to partner for the purposes of an exercise, like] "Hey. The two of you, you're partners. You're going to go do that." That's not how a partnership works, that's not how it works out on the street. [In real police work,] people react to each other.

The officers in charge of the new training program are also focused on making sure that training reflects officers' input. A survey distributed to all 20k Initiative participants has helped the team revise and refine the curriculum to make training more effective and replace exercises that did not achieve their goals. As Lieutenant Shepherd explained: "We want your opinion. That's one of the things we stressed. If there's something in this training you agree with strongly, or disagree with strongly, please tell us. Tell us why. Tell us constructively what we can do."

The program administrators also say they are learning from informal feedback. In one case, officers who worked the night shift reported the daytime training caused significant problems, ranging from childcare dilemmas to disrupted sleep schedules. For the first time, the NYPD began offering training for its overnight teams during the night shift.

Finally, training focuses on connecting officers to their own health and wellbeing. Training administrators know that job-related stress can result in an immediate lapse of judgment in a difficult situation, but it can also cause long-term physical and psychological problems. The new training program thus encourages officers to provide each other with social support and trains them in suicide prevention and other emotional support tactics.

Apprenticeship as part of the model

There are some lessons that can only be learned in the streets. In the past, new recruits were paired with any available officer, with little regard for the depth of experience of the partner, or for whether the senior officer had a disposition that lent itself to on-the-job training. Over the past 18 months, the NYPD has implemented a new program in which trainees are paired with an experienced officer for two months of apprenticeship in the field.

In the revamped apprenticeship, recruits learn to apply their training and develop the kind of tacit knowledge that will allow them to be effective on their beat. As one lieutenant said:

Aside from anything else, they need to see it in action on patrol. See living, breathing examples of someone out there saying "Hey, this is a teachable moment: X-Y-Z happened; this is why I did things this way; this is how it works... Hey, I could have written this person a summons, I could have done that, but I decided to do it this way because of X-Y-Z."

Officers who provide this training also find it rewarding to share their knowledge with new recruits and help them to learn tools for engaging productively with the public.

III. Culture Change Through Technology: Trying Twitter, IdeaScale, and Facebook

Commr. Bratton's groundbreaking use of Twitter was aimed at decentralizing police communications with the public and providing a readily accessible mode of interaction. Recognizing the importance as part of the NCO program of generating a specific set of agenda items for police action, the NYPD implemented the IdeaScale platform in six pilot precincts beginning in April 2015. As of August 2016, the NYPD was continuing to modify its social network approach and had begun adopting precinct-level Facebook pages for improved two-way communications.

Adopting social media from the top down

Three weeks after Bill De Blasio was sworn in as mayor and Bratton had returned to New York City for his second term as commissioner, on January 23, 2014, Commr. Bratton sent his first tweet from his own personal account. He had just finished addressing his staff at a CompStat meeting, and wrote "Enjoyed addressing command staff at #Compstat this am. We invented it in '94, glad to see how far it has come." A picture of Bratton at the podium accompanied this personal message.

(Bratton was proud of CompStat, a process he had launched years before with his friend and colleague Jack Maple whereby police leaders focus on spikes in crimes using statistics and take on those spikes through the reallocation of resources. CompStat relies on up-to-the-minute data, visualization, rapid responses, and continual follow-up.)

Inside the NYPD, the first Bratton tweet had a significant impact. As one administrator explained, that first tweet was "very important, very unique to this department that you see something that's not a press

release coming out of the NYPD, that's a personal voice and has a photo attached... you can relate." Inspector Thomas Conforti of the 109 Precinct in Queens recalled that, with the Bratton tweet, "Social media started blossoming, started its beginnings in the NYPD." A sergeant within the Citizen Relations office told us, "When Bratton came on, [Twitter use] went from 0 to 60 in two seconds flat."

Before Bratton's arrival, the Deputy Commissioner for Public Information (DCPI) was responsible for finalizing and releasing all public-facing communications. Messages were vetted and approved by the leadership. Rank and file officers were expected to engage in face-to-face communication in the streets, but were not empowered to address a wider audience directly. NYPD's pre-Bratton adoption of Twitter had followed the command-and-control model: the original Twitter account, @NYPDNews, was an official public information voice managed by the DCPI.

In the past, indeed, police were expected to *refrain* from sharing information with the public. As Sergeant Grattan explained, "we were all born and raised to be rather tight-lipped when it came to distributing public information." Instead of communicating directly to constituents, officers were expected to "channel things through the public information officers," the single entity authorized to approve statements and speak on behalf of the department. (This kind of control extended broadly across the NYPD. One precinct commander told us that under Commr. Kelly every single transfer of an officer from one precinct to another had to be signed off on by the Commissioner himself. Commr. Bratton, he said, was astonished that these issues were being dealt with at the Commissioner level when he arrived. The precinct commander said that things had changed under Bratton: "I have the overall accountability for everything we do here [in my precinct], good or bad.")

For years, the Deputy Commissioner of Public Information was the sole voice of the NYPD. A senior officer explained that "all communication from the NYPD came out of DCPI, and that was it... It wasn't just under Kelly: it was under Kelly, it was under Kerik, it was under Bratton [in his first term]... It was just a culture of the agency." There was particular concern regarding journalists: before Bratton, officers "wouldn't talk to the press... [The press] have their own offices on the second floor and we know who they are. When you're in the elevator, you don't talk."

As Deputy Inspector Thomas Conforti put it, "Twitter made it possible for us to push out information which was specific and real-time, directly to the public. And, more importantly, to reporters, without having to obtain prior authorization." It was a radical transformation for a traditionally top-down organization—one that was unimaginable before Bratton's tenure. As one NYPD chief explained:

Under the previous administration, [social media was] not a plausible concept. There was not going to be any social media interaction from the rank and file side... It [was] a paramilitary organization and there [was] one voice box and that's it.

Another chief put it succinctly when he said: "Commissioner Kelly was a great man, but *he* spoke, and now all of [a] sudden *all* are speaking." Prior to Commissioner Bratton's tenure, at least one officer had tried to tweet individually and had quickly been shut down by the department.

Bratton himself had learned about Twitter during a session led by Tumin that Bratton had attended in 2011 at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government. It took a while for the idea to reach him fully. When Bratton was still at the LAPD, he heard Boston Police Commissioner Ed Davis say that his department was going to start using Twitter. Bratton: "I was the chief of police in LA and I didn't quite get it because I didn't look enough under the hood to understand - what's this thing - a hundred and forty characters." His attitude changed after April 2013: "The wake-up call for me was during the Boston Marathon bombing. There was a Eureka moment. Davis was able to trump the national and international media - who were getting so many facts wrong - because of this new world of social media. American policing showed it could get around the media and reach the public directly. . . . We now don't have to be limited by the news cycle." The Boston bombing was a watershed moment for Bratton.

Over the course of the next two years, Bratton's NYPD staff drove Twitter engagement from the Chief level down to precinct commanders. Within three months, five precinct-level Twitter accounts had been launched, and by the end of 2014, all 77 NYPD commands and 9 housing bureaus were actively communicating with the public via Twitter. Heads of units for Transit, Special Operations, Missing

Persons, Special Victims Unit, and others soon followed—as did the Chief of Department, Chief of Detectives, Chief of Community Relations, and numerous other senior NYPD commands.

Engagement remained primarily one-way, however; few Twitter NYPD accounts were used for more than broadcasts of event announcements and other PR efforts. Nonetheless, just as the NCO program allowed police to engage with the public in the street, NYPD's adoption of Twitter vastly expanded the frequency and quality of the Department's public communications, allowing senior officers and precinct commanders to share information directly with the public and respond (occasionally, at least) to online constituents.

This change was not necessarily easy for Commr. Bratton's NYPD colleagues. Some had the sense that they were being pushed into a new world prematurely. One Chief told us, "I remember, personally, [before Bratton came in] I was so against tweeting. I'm telling you the truth. I thought it was a teenage thing to do." Another Chief said, "It was really out of [the range of] what we're used to. Really, out of something we weren't familiar with. We weren't in control, per se, and we're in control people. It was uncomfortable." But, as a senior officer explained, they quickly learned to adjust: "You jump into the pool... the water's cold. After a couple of seconds, it's the same cold water, but you're warm now."

As Bratton moved to open up lines of communication between the public and the NYPD at all levels, many officers were initially skeptical and concerned about the problems that might arise. Fundamentally, it was "against the culture of what we had been used to," a senior officer explained: "we came up as babies in this" tight-lipped culture. Years of training and discipline had taught officers to keep their mouths shut when it came to the public.

Moreover, social media seemed to offer innumerable opportunities for mistakes. Police were especially worried about how a small issue could balloon once it hit the public sphere. They worried that "any mistake that you made was going to be accentuated by the public, by the naysayers, by people looking to make their own political agendas." Officers were wary of the many mistakes they might stumble into, from the accidental communication of private information about victims or suspects, to broad public-relations mishaps. Moreover, there was a sense that the public and the media, in particular, were alert to any opportunity to criticize the police. As one officer put it: "there's no shortage of people just looking for... anything that can be misconstrued."

Officers throughout the NYPD reacted in varying ways to the command to now engage, openly and publicly, online. Some were proactive. Deputy Inspector Conforti of the 109th Precinct started to experiment with Facebook as a tool for community outreach. His enthusiasm for new media and fluency online led to his selection as part of the initial pilot group of five Twitter accounts. He eagerly embraced Twitter, learning to communicate with community members in innovative ways across platforms. Other officers reacted quickly by studying up on social media. As Sergeant Grattan described: "Me personally, I saw the writing on the wall immediately and undertook a personal effort to brush up on social media... I knew that this was coming our way."

Others were less eager to embrace the new openness. Whether out of a concern for protecting the police from unnecessary criticism or from a general wariness about the world of social media, these officers required an extra push. One NYPD chief described a feeling of resentment towards the new imperative to engage online:

I said, 'I don't want to tweet.' First of all, I'm not on Facebook because I feel like a public figure. I don't need to be involved. I'm not out there. I don't want to be out there. This was the last thing I'd want to do.

For these holdouts, the leadership adopted a dual approach, employing both persuasion and imperative. The first approach was to explain to officers that social media was a "tool" to help officers in their work, arguing that "This is your voice... [and it] will help you achieve your goals." For those that still could not see social media as an asset, the leadership made it clear that social media engagement was not an option, but an expectation. As one chief explained, what brought her online was "being told that we're doing it; feeling like there was no choice." Another overcame his reluctance when he realized that there was "no point in resisting"; he decided, "Let's go with it and see where it takes us."

For both the reluctant and the enthusiastic adopters, it took time to gain fluency. Early on, tweets were vetted by multiple managers and staff members to ensure that they were appropriate, unambiguous, and likely to resonate with audiences. In a matter of months, however, most of NYPD's online accounts were active and engaging with community members almost daily.

Key to the transition was the immediate feedback that officers could see online. While there was initially "some selling to do" to bring officers on board, they soon saw the value of social media use in the press and in their communities. One administrator explained that seeing their voices reflected in the news was powerful, and reverberated in their street-level interactions:

On average about once a week we have something from our Twitter account hit the local or city-wide or even national press. So they'll see those positive reinforcements.... people will come up to them on the street and say, "You know I follow you on Twitter." So they kind of see [that] this is actually working... Very quickly you kind of tie it into real life.

Chief Wedin, initially resistant, found that the Twitter interface was "not bad at all," but was really won over by the feedback he saw online: "We started seeing positive stuff come back right away."

The adoption of social media has had remarkable internal and external effects on perceptions of the department and its leadership. For one, Commr. Bratton's ability to embrace social media provided him with a public audience of social media users who may have felt that "he's with the times." Internally, Commissioner Bratton's decision both to use social media and to diffuse it throughout the NYPD—without blame for screw-ups, as described below—has fostered the sense that he's "very accessible to people," while simultaneously signaling his trust in those who work for him. And individual tweets by precinct commanders and Chiefs could be used to honor and recognize subordinates. People following those accounts could get the sense that they'd been noticed and understood.

As Lieutenant Christopher Zimmerman of the Missing Persons Squad told us, Bratton's use of Twitter created "an open line of communication" between the NYPD and the public that had never before existed.

Chronology: Implementing Twitter

Following Commr. Bratton's initial tweet, Deputy Commissioner Zach Tumin and then-Chief of Department Philip Banks decided to test the expansion of social media with five pilot accounts.

In March of 2014, Chief Banks chose the five pilot precincts, using a range of reasons: some precincts were selected because their commanders were already good communicators, actively seeking innovative ways to connect with the public; others were selected because they were more reserved and Banks saw an opportunity to use Twitter to draw them out. These first five commanders were given extensive training with guidance and support from leadership. Chief Banks explained the relevance of Twitter to NYPD's priorities under Commr. Bratton and insisted that the pilot commanders invest time in learning about and using the tool.

Commr. Bratton was also directly involved, appearing at the initial training session to make it clear that social media use was a priority. As one of the pilot commanders recounted, Bratton "called us down, all five of us, and [said] 'I want you to try this. I want you to put your own spin on it.'" Commr. Bratton's direct command was especially encouraging: he wanted commanders to find their voice and experiment, with the confidence that their superiors would support them.

That confidence was soon tested. On April 22, 2014, the @NYPDNews tweeted a request: "Do you have a photo w/ a member of the NYPD? Tweet us & tag it #myNYPD." As Tumin remembered it, "There was a lot of optimism by the few folks who had championed [Twitter] . . . that now was the time for social media, we can now beckon the citizens of New York and the world to join us in this new day." By midnight the same day, according to the *New York Post*, "more than 70,000 people had posted comments on Twitter decrying police brutality, slamming the NYPD for the social media disaster and recalling the names of people shot to death by police." The NYPD personnel involved held their collective breath. Would someone be fired for this?

Tumin called Commr. Bratton's reaction to the #myNYPD fiasco a "bellwether" for the department:

There was an expectation I think certainly by the news organizations in New York that there would be some swift and certain kick in the butt punishment for this one. . . . [Bratton] spoke to the issue. In one of those [press] gaggles [afterwards], Bratton took out his own smartphone and turned it on the gaggle of reporters with a camera towards them and said, "Smile!" and he took a picture. We posted it up.

Commr. Bratton also remarked—in a public but nonchalant tone—that the NYPD was on a steep learning curve. Commr. Bratton clearly understood that, in Tumin's words, it was "important to send a message that we acknowledged our past and can't hide it," while acknowledging the present lack of trust between community and police. At the same time, by snapping that picture, he demonstrated that the NYPD was moving forward and that social media would be a crucial part of its future. The news cycle moved on. No one was fired or reprimanded. "We were good to go and so we kept going," says Tumin.

Over the first ten months of 2014, the remaining 72 precinct commands and nine New York housing bureaus were trained in use of Twitter, with 15 to 20 new accounts activated about every two months. Accounts were set up ahead of time by social media coordinators, and commanders activated their accounts and were trained during five full-day training sessions.

The training sessions, discussed below, consisted of lectures on best practices, legal concerns, and hands-on experience with Twitter in the computer lab. These sessions were open to all commanding officers and any members of their staff who they believed could support the use of Twitter as part of precinct operations. While precinct leaders would be responsible for overseeing their social media accounts, it was understood that the successful use of Twitter would require daily engagement and might benefit from the support of several staff members. (Beginning in midsummer 2016, NYPD ensured that dedicated staff would be responsible for monitoring each precinct's social media menu.)

In addition to precinct commanders, leaders of the NYPD's specialized units started using Twitter to reach their respective audiences. NYPD Special Operations, Transit, Transportation, Detectives, and many other divisions now use Twitter to share information about their work, in some cases developing distinctive personalities.

The NYPD leadership gave these units extensive leeway to collaborate with one another in defining the form and style of their communications. As Sergeant Paul Grattan of Transit explained, Commissioner Tumin was "very open to our input about how [the Transit Bureau's use of Twitter] should be approached. We sat down with Chief Fox [of Transit], and we discussed options for social media related to Transit... We decided we would take two approaches. We would establish a Transit Bureau account and we would establish a pilot subway line-based Twitter account." Today, the Transit Bureau's L train handle has more than 3,000 followers.

Key to the success of implementation was a clear message from the leadership that participation was mandatory for all precincts and chiefs. As Chief of Detectives Robert Boyce said, he was told: "'We want you to start tweeting on Twitter. Go open Twitter.' I'm a soldier... He [Commr. Bratton] says do it, you do it, no questions."

NYPD users felt that the leadership would stand by them as they took new risks on social media. From the start, the first five precinct pilot Twitter users were told that mistakes would be made, and the NYPD was prepared. As one officer explained, during initial training, Commissioner Bratton was explicit: "He [said] that, 'I expect you to make mistakes. If you make mistakes, we'll deal with those mistakes... it's the learning process.'" Inspector Conforti recalled. As more officers were brought onto Twitter, the same message was communicated: "By the time I attended training, there was at least one example of a screwup. [the #myNYPD fiasco]. [Commissioner Tumin] highlighted that screwup in such a way as to make everybody in the room understand it was going to happen, that it was going to continue to happen, and that... they would back you up," Sergeant Grattan recalled.

Smaller scale mishaps have occurred as well. As Yael Bar-Tur, NYPD's Digital Strategist, explained:

We had a little fumble with one of our precincts and we... said to everyone... 'Look, this happened. No one is getting fired... We're going to do damage control [and] we're going to move forward,' and I think that set an example... [Officers felt that] this ground is maybe a little less dangerous because you know you have the support of IPP [headquarters].

This firm commitment to supporting officers during their early trials—and possible errors—online have given chiefs and their officers “a lot of confidence,” Chief Wedin explained, facilitating the rapid expansion of NYPD's online presence.

The public began to engage with the NYPD through Twitter immediately. The first time one precinct logged into its account, the staff saw that constituents were already mentioning their precinct in messages.

When we logged on... we saw the mentions, even though [we] hadn't tweeted anything [yet]. Everyone was tweeting about... a dumpster in a bike lane outside of the precinct. Maybe 10 people saying, 'Yeah [Precinct] 88 what's happening? You have a dumpster outside.' Their very first tweet was [that] they were going to change the dumpster. They took a photo and said: 'You tweeted, we've listened.'

This kind of engagement from constituents encouraged participating officers to believe Twitter could have immediate, valuable effects.

In less than two years, the department established 111 Twitter accounts that collectively reach almost 750,000 followers. Within the department, officers have become fluent in this new technology and have developed creative ways to broadcast time-sensitive information and engage with their communities. As one official explained: “The cultural shift has been very quick... It's only been a year and I think we're at the point where a lot of commanding officers are increasingly more comfortable with having their voice out there.”

Training for Twitter

Significant resources were dedicated to training officers to use Twitter. Training was open to all 77 precinct commanding officers (as well as chiefs of departments) and staff of their choosing. These participants attended full-day training sessions that included lectures, hands-on practice with their accounts in the computer lab, and conversations with officers who had more experience with social media. Most of the precinct accounts were on-boarded in groups of 15 to 20 over the course of 2014.

The administrators from Tumin's unit who designed the social media program provided an overall introduction to Twitter. The introduction helped familiarize officers with the general premise of social media and common best practices. Officers learned how to attach images and tag individuals in their tweets, and were encouraged to use these tools in order to expand their following. Instructors encouraged the officers to be humorous as well. Sergeant Grattan of the Transit Bureau explained that “they were encouraging some good-natured humor... to really humanize the police.”

After the general overview, specialists from the NYPD's information technology, legal, and public information divisions gave lectures on issues of concern in their areas. Communicating online comes with a number of privacy, data security, and public relations dangers, and officers learned about departmental expectations in each of these areas. Officers then sat down at a computer and were introduced to their own Twitter accounts, which had been set up in advance. They were guided through the interface and had their questions answered as they explored the platform.

Staff continue to offer training and support on a case-by-case basis. In some instances, these specialists sat with officers to show them how Twitter could help them reach their own goals for their division or precinct. Throughout, the staff emphasized that Twitter was part of policing operations, and should be seen as a new tool for helping precincts reach their own goals. As one administrator explained, the message was:

This is not an extra thing you need to do. This is not more work. Whatever problem you have in the precinct, whatever issue you have—you have unattended property and people are getting their cellphones snatched, you have not enough people showing up to your community council meetings, whatever issue you have that concerns the community...—this is a way for you to kind of disseminate the relevant information.

Many officers reacted to these training sessions with surprise and a bit of fear. Accustomed to the old culture of command-and-control, the vision of this new world of engagement was “overwhelming at first.” As one officer explained, “the room [was] full of people who are apprehensive about being as public.” Officers grappled with how to master a new skill and learn to “think in terms of Twitter.”

Over the course of the training, however, most officers felt that they made enormous progress. In one representative story, Chief Harry Wedin of Special Operations told us: “The day of training was very informative, it was really concise and clear what we had to do, what we should do, what we should try and stay away from.”

IV. Expanding Engagement through IdeaScale

As the use of Twitter took off throughout the department, Deputy Commissioner of Strategic Initiatives Zach Tumin was thinking ahead to the next phase of the NYPD’s social media revolution. If the NYPD wanted to understand what was most important in terms of “quality of life” issues to a particular community, it would need a program that could facilitate citizens’ direct engagement with the NCO teams, identifying individual users and giving them a voice in community issues while also maintaining citizens’ anonymity.

Tumin decided that an ideation platform called IdeaScale would help the department test this form of engagement. The big idea behind IdeaScale had profound connections with the NCO program. As with the impetus for NCO, the ideation platform goal was to move away from an exclusive focus on reactive crime fighting and towards proactive engagement with communities around issues of concern to them that might or might not relate directly to criminal activity. Given these compatibilities, the NYPD decided to deploy IdeaScale in conjunction with the NCO program in five pilot precincts.

The idea was that community members would use the platform to tell a precinct commander about issues that the police needed to (and had authority to) resolve—a persistent parking problem, a safety issue, a noise complaint—and other community members would decide whether to prioritize those issues by voting them up. It would be the responsibility of the NCO sergeant, with the commander’s backing, to resolve these issues and report back to the community via IdeaScale and Twitter. This kind of system had proved itself, with ideation platforms being used successfully in many government contexts for internal resource allocation.

On IdeaScale, individual users registered but their identities could be kept anonymous even from the police department, with the exception of the email address provided. Registration was by permission and limited to those who self-reported living in a zip code within the precinct. Deployed at the precinct level, IdeaScale could give officers a sense of which issues were persistently affecting the community.

The IdeaScale program was implemented in six pilot precincts. It was modestly successful in some of them, and less so in others. As Capt. Timothy Malin explains, the NYPD learned a great deal from this pilot. But IdeaScale’s limited customization, somewhat unsatisfactory interface, and lack of name recognition or reach made wholesale reliance on this platform by the NYPD inappropriate. Not enough community members were on the platform to make it truly useful. Now, as of Aug. 2016, the department is beginning to evaluate use of Facebook for many of the same functions IdeaScale supported, integrating lessons learned from the initial platform pilots. As Malin puts it, “You have to go where the users are.”

Chronology

IdeaScale launched in April of 2015, with a pilot in Precinct 109—a precinct that was among the first to adopt Twitter. Within months, the program was expanded as part of the NCO program and in the five NCO pilot precincts: 33, 100, 101, 32, and 113 Precincts.

The NCO precincts had been given additional officers to run the new neighborhood programs, so resources were available to learn and operate the new platform. More substantively, NCOs were responsible for interacting with community working groups—ongoing engagement with particular communities of interest within the neighborhood—and IdeaScale could be an online equivalent: a community working group in the digital sphere. In these six precincts, officers were trained in the use of IdeaScale and issued a training manual.

IdeaScale was advertised to community members through email lists of partners like precinct community councils and city councilors, paper flyers, and small posters. The goal was to promote use of the platform for quality of life issues, asking—as one flyer put it—“What disorderly conditions in your neighborhood trouble you the most that if addressed would help improve the quality of life here?” The department espoused the benefits of the platform, relative to broader sites like Facebook, in terms of ease of use and the capacity to confine users to the local zip codes. Most important, the platform automatically converted citizen requests into “jobs” that allowed the local precinct to track progress and share updates with users.

Adoption was slow and varied substantially by sociodemographic group: some young educated constituents in Precinct 109 quickly signed on and began using the platform actively, while in precincts like 32, in Harlem, adoption was minimal. Where the NCO program had been received favorably, IdeaScale was most successful—as in the 100 and 113 Precincts. As the number of users grew, citizen submissions clustered around the kinds of quality of life issues the NYPD was hoping to target: The most common complaints pertained to parking and transportation safety, drug-related activity, homelessness, and noise, but a wide range of environmental and behavioral issues were reported.

Lessons Learned

Learning lessons from these early implementations, the NYPD attempted to expand usage of IdeaScale to school settings and the safety of kids walking to school. In the winter of 2016, the NYPD tried an IdeaScale campaign in East Harlem's 32 Precinct. The Department of Education ensured that flyers for IdeaScale were put in kids' backpacks in Precinct 32; the idea was that parents and other community members would join IdeaScale in order to share their concerns about children's commutes to school. Were there unsafe routes? Was traffic in the area dangerous to pedestrians? Or were teenagers loitering in neighborhood shops on the way home? Using flyers distributed to thousands of students through the precinct's 18 schools, the NYPD hoped to get residents to share their thoughts online, and, in the process, enroll new IdeaScale users and familiarize them with the platform. After months of effort spent marketing IdeaScale use to parents, however, the program generated few posts. The future of IdeaScale use in the safety-in-transit context is unclear.

Thus, although the IdeaScale program garnered a couple of thousand community users in the 109 Precinct in Flushing—and continues to be used with enthusiasm there—and several hundred users in each of the other pilot precincts, it has not been an overwhelming success.

The IdeaScale platform had many strengths: it allowed users to be anonymous; it required comments to be approved before posting, which allowed for control over disruptive and useless invective; and it allowed for comments to be prioritized by a relevant community. Facebook does none of these things. And so IdeaScale is a better platform for what the NYPD wanted to do than Facebook is.

But IdeaScale had significant drawbacks. It is not widely used by average citizens. It is not customized for NYPD use. It had what Malin terms a “clunky” interface. And using it required that NYPD take on the double burden of both marketing a new platform to the public at large while persuading interested community members to nominate issues for resolution by the NYPD.

As Malin puts it: "I've learned a lot from [IdeaScale]. I've learned what I want. We have to move our customer service into the digital sphere. I love the idea of doing it anonymously, and Facebook doesn't give you that. We have to be able to find a way to move a lot of our customer service, just from filing simple reports, to accepting quality of life complaints online, and doing it anonymously. The problem is that no one's offering the perfect product out there." He continues: "I love IdeaScale. I love the premise of it. It's the marketing [that's the problem]. It's the marketing and the user base."

In mid-August 2016, the NYPD started using a Facebook feed for the 23rd Precinct, in Harlem. It is proving easy to attract users to this Facebook page; with little NYPD effort, hundreds of people "liked" the page after just a few days. The precinct is using the page to show pictures of its NCOs ("Meet your Neighborhood Coordination Officers!") on which street maps of the precise sectors where those officers are working are superimposed. Each photo is accompanied by a bio ("Before he joined the NYPD, Officer Rivera had a different profession – he was a Graphic Designer") that ends with the officer's email address. So far, comments are few. And when they come in, Facebook won't allow them to be voted up or down; it's an undifferentiated feed.

V. The Status of NYPD Social Media: Numbers

Twitter adoption has taken off across the organization, and today the NYPD accounts collectively reach almost 750,000 followers. Although each unit uses these tools differently, there are several common uses of Twitter as officers communicate with the communities they serve and with their own workforce. The goals of engagement vary from increasing engagement, to sharing the latest news, to raising police officer morale.

Relative to Twitter, the IdeaScale platform diffused more slowly: the program is still used by only six precincts and the user base remains small, with fewer than 3,500 citizens enrolled. The jury is still out on Facebook, although initial indications are positive.

NYPD's Twitter landscape

Who is tweeting?

Today, the NYPD has 111 active Twitter accounts, including the official account, NYPDNews, the personal accounts of Commissioner Bratton and the departmental Chiefs, 77 precinct accounts, 9 housing bureaus, and other NYPD leaders.

How many followers do they have?

Collectively, NYPD's Twitter accounts reach approximately 750,000 followers. The individual accounts range in the number of followers, with NYPDNews—the original NYPD Twitter presence—leading the group with more than 200,000 followers at the start of 2016. Precincts have strong following, ranging from 2,000 to 6,000 followers: Precinct 78 in Brooklyn has the greatest following, with more than 6,800 followers. Housing accounts have a relatively large following, with more than 22,000 people following Housing PSA 8. NYPD Chiefs have followings in the thousands, and Commr. Bratton has more than 42,000 followers as of mid-August 2016. Across all accounts, the average number of followers remains low, at just over 6,500. The future looks bright: As of September 2016, Chief O'Neill's Twitter account, @NYPDChiefofDept, has about 8,700 followers continues to grow. (As Commissioner, his handle will be @NYPDONEill. Chief O'Neill's recent 9/11 tweet was retweeted 1,230 times and favorited nearly 2,200 times.

Twitter statistics for January 1 – March 1, 2016

	Followers	Total Tweets	Tweets per Day	Total Interactions (Likes & Retweets)	Follower Growth %
NYPDNews	203,452	570	9.5	73,867	7.5%

Commissioner Bratton	37,119	152	2.53	15,972	6.5%
Housing PSA 8	22,066	48	0.80	458	25.2%
Special Operations	11,872	63	1.05	6,960	9.7%
Precinct 78	6,776	56	0.93	659	6.6%
L Train	3,347	53	0.88	229	4.3%
Midtown South	4,580	23	0.38	412	7.9%
Average: All accounts	6,569	57	0.95	1,711	15.6%
Average: Housing	9,278	38	0.64	312	25.6%
Average: Precincts	4,052	50	0.84	769	11.4%

Engagement on Twitter

NYPD's Twitter accounts vary substantially in tone and content and receive different levels of follower engagement. In the first two months of 2016, NYPDNews was the leading tweeter, with 570 messages broadcast. Most of the accounts—104 of 111—tweeted at least 10 times in the period, and roughly one-third of accounts tweeted more than 60 times, or once a day. All but one of NYPD's accounts tweeted a photo at least once, and all but two tweeted at least one link.

Engagement from followers varied widely. NYPDNews received 37,673 likes, while the average number of likes in the period across all NYPD users was much lower, at 1,030. NYPDNews also led in retweets, with 36,194 in total during the period, as compared to an average across NYPD accounts of 681. Overall, the NYPD accounts received an average of 18 combined likes and retweets for every tweet they sent out.

Twitter statistics for January 1 – March 1, 2016

	Total Tweets	Photo Tweets	Link Tweets	Text Tweets	Tweets Per Day
Maximum	570	183	265	80	9.50
Median	45	32	4	3	0.73
Average	58	39	11	5	0.95
Minimum	1	0	0	0	0
	Followers	Follower Growth	Follower Growth %		
Maximum	203,452	14,176	96%		
Median	3,841	436	13.3%		
Average	6,569	754	15.6%		
Minimum	1,085	79	3.8%		
	Retweets	Likes	Likes per Tweet	Total Interactions	Interactions per Tweet
Maximum	36,194	37,673	75	73,867	130
Median	166	372	10	544	13
Average	681	1,030	12	1,711	18

Minimum	0	0	0	0	0
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Who runs the accounts?

Initially, Twitter accounts were overseen by one commanding officer and one or more assistants, who divided responsibilities in a number of different ways. Some commanders preferred to tweet themselves and were hesitant to hand control to even a trusted assistant, while others relied on staff—especially younger and more technologically-savvy employees—to help them draft and send out messages. This case-by-case decision-making regarding the assignment of responsibility has been replaced, as of June 2016, by dedicated social media personnel in each NYPD precinct.

Who follows the NYPD?

Fine-grained statistics on these followers are not available—the public version of Twitter does not tell researchers whether particular followers are people who live in particular places. Multiple officers, however, believe their followers are from their precincts, and stressed to us the importance of having followers who are also New York City residents: these followers are their target audience and provide the most important two-way engagement online. In a city of 8 million residents, NYPD seems to be reaching less than 800,000, or around 10 percent, of residents.

Twitter's many uses

Messages from precincts and bureaus routinely address both internal and external audiences. In addressing the public, the NYPD uses social media to increase transparency of the day-to-day work of policing by noting successful police work and highlighting events held in communities. With these messages, commanders attempt to build a more open and accessible public profile in hopes of increasing the integration of NYPD officers and their communities.

Connecting with NYPD officers and staff, however, is also a central goal. Twitter is used to highlight the daily successes of officers in the field, congratulating police on operations to collect guns or apprehend criminal suspects. Social media accounts are used to celebrate the careers of police officers nearing retirement, indicating leadership's gratitude to these officers for their service. While NYPD's Twitter audience includes all sorts of New Yorkers, they appear to have a particularly strong following among the police officers and their friends and family. By publicly recognizing police work, these social media accounts boost officer morale internally.

Social media is also used as a counterpart to media coverage to convey timely information to the public. Two distinct approaches are common. First, NYPD uses social media to solicit the help of the public in urgent public safety matters, whether this means identifying and locating a criminal suspect or responding to an emergency. Secondly, Twitter is often used to share NYPD's perspective on breaking stories.

Many officers, including Commr. Bratton, expressed frustration that, prior to their use of social media, they had to watch passively as inaccurate information, or anti-police perspectives, dominated the media cycle. With Twitter at their fingertips, they can now clarify misinformation on timely events or share with the public an alternative version of the story that conveys the police officers' point of view.

Connecting with communities

The first priority and initial impetus for using Twitter was to increase interaction with the communities in which police officers work every day. Precinct commanders and chiefs use Twitter to share information about community events, encourage community members to attend public meetings, and document NYPD's service work in communities.

In times of heightened tension between police and their communities, Twitter has been a particularly important tool for highlighting positive stories. In the weeks of protest over police-related violence, Chief of Community Affairs Joanne Jaffe used her account to share stories about the strong relationships some communities have with their officers and the outpourings of support for police received in some

neighborhoods. In the midst of visible tensions, Twitter was an outlet for sharing public stories of solidarity.

Sharing urgent information

In an emergency, social media can provide a tool for quickly and widely sharing information on ongoing issues and the appropriate public response. As Sergeant Grattan explained, “if something critical happens [affecting the transit system], people would already be tuning into the chief of transit’s account” and would be immediately notified of how to respond. Chief Wedin echoed the sentiment with regards to special operations: “If there’s a building on fire we’ll put photos out from aviation, [with a notification saying] ‘Avoid this area, there’s a building on fire, that’s what’s going on.’ So people do see that and say, ‘Yeah, I better stay away from there, the traffic’s going to be congested, I’ll go this way.’”

Mobilizing the public

In many cases, the public can serve as extended eyes and ears for the NYPD in their effort to apprehend criminals or identify criminal activity. The NYPD has long made use of Crime Stopper, a call-in number for reporting information about crimes or suspects. Today, the NYPD uses Twitter to inform the public of recent criminal activity and to disseminate images or details that would help the public identify a suspect. As Chief Boyce explained: “We do it all the time. [We announce:] ‘We’re looking for this man. We’re looking for a murderer right now’... People will give him up.” While public reports are still submitted through Crime Stopper, rather than directly through Twitter, Boyce explains that his “cops love it too,” because Twitter allows them to share sketches, videos, or still images that help the public correctly identify and report suspects.

Twitter can also be used to spread the word about missing persons and request help from the public in locating them. In some cases, this information stretches across space and over time: one officer reported Tweeting about a missing persons cold case from many years prior, and hearing immediately from the missing person herself. In these ways, social media provides an unprecedented connectivity between police and public awareness.

Communicating with the media

In addition to sharing information directly with the public, Twitter offers an outlet for the NYPD to engage with the news media. Sometimes this involves the dissemination of timely information to followers, a large portion of whom are members of the media. In other cases, Twitter allows officers to acknowledge or respond to coverage of the NYPD in the news.

Sharing the police perspective

In the age of social media, information spreads quickly, but this includes incorrect information: one inaccuracy about a crime or hazard can quickly proliferate across media outlets online and on TV. Police officers appreciate that Twitter allows them to quickly share an account of recent events, or even events unfolding in real time, and to directly address misinformation in the media. This capacity is useful in a wide range of circumstances: it may help manage public response to rumored terrorist threat, or it can help ensure that suspects are correctly identified. As Chief Boyce explained: “There’s a lot of misinformation that comes out of media. It’s an opportunity to reach out and get messages out.”

As the NYPD works to improve community relations, social media can also provide an opportunity to share the police side of the story. While police violence is a valid and growing concern, communities may have a better understanding of police officers—and be better able to positively interact with them—if there is a shared understanding of the daily concerns and professional obligations of police.

Humanizing NYPD officers

Twitter is used to provide an on-the-ground perspective on the daily lives of police officers and their leaders. This gives communities an opportunity to identify with police, connecting to their shared experience as employees and team members, and in their family roles. In some cases this involves

bringing police into community experiences, such as Chief Jaffe's participation in Iftar, together with members of the Muslim community. In other cases, Twitter conveys the humanity of police officers by highlighting daily tasks. As one administrator explained: Twitter can be used to help community members understand that "there's an actual person behind the uniform. That's someone that I can relate to and I can talk to... It's just to show the community that we're also the community."

Enhancing workforce morale

Among the most important uses of Twitter, according to NYPD leaders, is to acknowledge and celebrate the department's own employees. With a large audience of street-level officers, as well as their friends, families, and neighborhoods, NYPD commanders can improve morale and offer support by publicly recognizing their officers' work on social media. Sergeant Grattan explained:

We very much prioritize our engagement with members of the service as well... Perhaps on some days, even more so than the public, [we] see our audience as our fellow members of the service. Chief Fox is a very big believer in bridging the gap between the executive staff, himself, and the members in the field that are in patrol every day.

Many commanders and Chiefs tweet regularly about the accomplishments of their teams, or recognize a career of service for an officer on the eve of retirement. Chief Boyce explained that, with Twitter, "I can boost my morale tremendously... Get the word out [about] the great work by the men and women of the Detective Bureau."

Improving management

Part of managing a team is enhancing workforce morale and supporting job satisfaction, but NYPD leaders must also ensure that their officers are responsibly and effectively doing their jobs. While Twitter is mostly used to broadcast information to the public or to specialized audiences, some NYPD users are beginning to use the feedback received through social media to better manage their teams. With Twitter, they can learn from the public about the performance of their officers in the field, where they are beyond the direct observation of leadership. As Chief Wedin explains: "I want to know if someone is saying something about one of my people, [if they] did something wrong, so I can correct it if it is something that needs to be corrected. ... It's good because you get feedback from people... If someone's doing something that isn't what it should be, I want to know about it."

NYPD's IdeaScale numbers

While NYPD primarily made use of Twitter to broadcast information to its audiences, the IdeaScale pilots were aimed at helping the department be more responsive to the issues that its constituents cared most about. IdeaScale crowd-sourced issues for police attention, letting citizens submit ideas or vote on ideas that have already been submitted. Unlike Twitter (or Facebook), IdeaScale registered submissions and votes from unique users, so that the police could differentiate issues of high concern to a small number of people from issues of broad concern across the neighborhood or across the city.

Where is/was IdeaScale used?

Much like the NYPD's Twitter program, which was piloted by five key users, IdeaScale was tested in six precincts: 32, 33, 100, 101, and 113—the five NCO precincts—and 109. IdeaScale was viewed as an online complement to the NCO approach aimed at fostering community engagement.

Who operated IdeaScale?

As with Twitter, Malin explains, "The other thing we've done is we've identified one police officer in every one of the neighborhood policing precincts, he's going to be the Facebook guy. His job is he's

actually going to be the social media coordinator. Every precinct now, we have an embedded officer who's going to run Twitter, Facebook, and if they have IdeaScale, IdeaScale."

Users and engagement on IdeaScale

Across the six precincts where IdeaScale was deployed, approximately 3,500 residents were enrolled. Although enrollment is uneven across precincts, on average it was just over 550 users per precinct. Roughly 10 percent of users were active: as of March 2016, 350 unique individuals had submitted 420 issues, or approximately 1.2 issues per active user. Of the 420 issues, roughly 280, or two-thirds, were addressed with police action.

Using IdeaScale and Facebook for local issues

IdeaScale gave community members a forum in which they could voice concerns directly to their local precinct. It also allowed the precincts to gauge how widely these concerns were held by citizens. Although users remained anonymous, they had unique identities so that police could communicate directly with them to follow up on issues or count the discrete number of community members who voted in support of a particular issue.

The platform allowed users to enter any issue description, so IdeaScale cast a wide potential net. A early 2016 summary of activity in one precinct showed high levels of support—given a relatively small user base—for a small number of issues:

RANK	TOTAL VOTES	
#1	58	Police presence (vs burgs + graffiti)
2	54	Illegal parking of commercial vehicles
3	46	Public alcohol drinking and loitering
4	38	Bottle collectors
5	38	Getting to know cops
6	36	McNeil Park
7	36	Speeding on tertiary roads
8	34	Fighting graffiti
9	30	Security cameras
10	26	Stop sign violations

In addition to voting in support of certain issues, users could comment, adding further information or voicing an alternative version of the issue. Officers could also comment, and were expected to respond to all submissions over time. Comments from officers could include requests for clarification, or reports of action taken on the issue, such as increased presence in an area or the issuance of summonses.

Time will tell whether Facebook will become a useful neighborhood platform for two-way community/police interaction that increases mutual respect and allows for hyperlocal engagement. The Facebook pages mounted so far by the NYPD suggest that users call the city-wide 311 service number for non-emergencies. Usage of Facebook is not anonymous and active commenters may have zero relationship to the precinct itself. It is well-known that Facebook is used by police to track suspected criminal activities, which may deter some communities from engaging there. Voting up of issues is not possible via Facebook, although intensity of interest can perhaps be gauged by the sheer volume of commentary. But the NYPD is trying something new that is, from their perspective, likely more out-of-control than their prior culture would have allowed.

VI. Digital infrastructure for modern policing

When Commr. Bratton took office, the NYPD's information technology infrastructure was woefully out of date. Precincts were served by 20th century low-capacity Internet connections provided by Verizon, which was less of a problem than it might have been because so few precinct officers had access to the Internet. Few officers had a desktop computer, and fewer still had computers with Internet connectivity. Most officers had no phone number or voicemail. Only 10,000 members of the NYPD had email addresses—and most of the holders of addresses were civilian. The NYPD trusted its officers to carry guns and gave them the power to arrest people, but didn't trust them to use Google or an email address.

In two busy years, the NYPD has replaced its data centers, started construction on a redundant citywide fiber optic network, invested \$140 million in smartphones for all officers and in-vehicle tablets, and set up email, phone numbers, and voicemail for most officers in the street. For Deputy Commissioner of Information Technology Jessica Tisch, the work of the IT department is the foundation for outreach programs that rely on technology: they are building the highway that will enable officers to function in the modern era. Commr. Bratton clearly understood the power of this adoption and change: "This is technology that will allow me instantly to reach all of my troops. . . . We'll have the ability to have me sit in this room and just speak to a camera and talk instantly to thirty-five thousand cops."

Data centers

One of the first orders of business in the new administration was the development of new data centers. The existing data center was stocked with end-of-life equipment and unreliable connections to backup centers. Tisch focused on developing two new data centers, sited in diverse locations and housed in buildings specially designed for this purpose. For around \$200 million, the department replaced all of its outdated equipment including two new mainframe systems, and set up and tested full disaster recovery capacities.

Networking

Another top priority was updating the department's network. The NYPD had previously relied on Verizon, which provided its field centers with such slow connections that having a few computers online simultaneously would cause problems. The department is investing roughly \$100 million to build 750 miles of proprietary fiber optic cable, servicing all 241 NYPD facilities in five boroughs. The system is built around a 10-node ring that ensures redundant connectivity. While the project is still in its early stages, with completion not expected for several years, the centers that have service can now watch the weekly CompStat meetings live.

As more officers gain access to the Internet in precincts and via mobile devices, the NYPD has also thought about levels of access that are appropriate for officers on the job. There are now distinct levels of access linked to individual profiles, which function across devices.

Smartphones

Perhaps the most far-reaching technology initiative, and the one most closely linked to the implementation of Twitter, IdeaScale (and, now, Facebook), and email, was the department-wide rollout of specialized Windows smartphones. The NYPD was awarded \$140 million by the Manhattan District Attorney from a settlement with international banks accused of breaching US sanctions. The money was used to invest in 41,000 mobile devices, including 35,000 smartphones and 6,000 tablet computers installed in police vehicles. Initially, the department planned a two-year rollout. After piloting smartphones in four precincts, however, department leaders saw the massive benefit of the equipment and accelerated rollout to a shortened, six-month schedule.

By the early months of 2016, the NYPD was rolling out new phones to six commands per week. Rollout was completed in mid-2016. The NYPD provides devices and training in how to use the phone, the proprietary applications, equipment maintenance, and the many legal issues associated with on-the-job

smartphone use. To date, 25,000 smartphones have been distributed and 1,300 tablets are installed in vehicles.

The smartphones operate on the Windows platform. Although this was not a universally celebrated decision—Windows phones are not popular with consumers, which has led to few applications being developed for them—Windows provided security and comprehensive device management that was not available from other providers. This capacity allowed the IT department to push updates, track usage, and communicate with or wipe phones remotely. Centralized management has proved important to maintaining order during the massive scale-up: the IT department previously managed only 20,000 devices, most of them desktops; by the end of 2016, they will manage roughly 60,000 devices combined, in precincts and in the field.

Applications

Smartphones are only as useful as the applications that they provide, and the NYPD has invested heavily in developing custom applications to support police work. To date there are seven custom applications installed on the smartphones, which officers are trained to use.

One of the most significant of these is the “911 app,” which provides several important improvements on the traditional radio method for managing 911 calls. With the 911 app, information entered at the call center is pushed out via the application, rather than called out over a radio line that might be busy with other calls. Officers therefore get more detailed information about the incident and are more aware of the response required.

The 911 app provides a number of additional functions: officers can call back the original 911 caller to request more information; it provides officers with step-by-step directions to the location; and it pulls up underlying records for places—including existing warrants—and individuals associated with the place. In addition to serving officer in the field, the app gives managers insight into citywide issues, with summary statistics and filters to view 911 calls by location or issue type.

A second application, currently in development, is an integrated records management system. The application, dubbed FORMS for “Finally, One Records Management System,” allows officers to complete forms on their smartphone or tablet. Most importantly, it draws data into a single integrated database, breaking down historic siloes between databases for complaints, accidents, investigations, and other events. The IT department is rolling out one form at a time, beginning with “aided” report, which is used to report injuries.

A number of other applications deal with communication, including messaging and broadcasts of videos from the Commissioner. The new messaging application allows officers to send group messages targeted by location, rank, or command. Messages also have different levels of notification, with urgent issues like amber alerts or officer safety alerts requiring direct acknowledgement from the smartphone holder. A video application allows officers to watch videos uploaded by commands or the Commr. himself.

The phones are secured with different levels of security depending on the sensitivity of the application. For applications like the 911 app and FORMS, officers are required to enter a pin and swipe an ID card, which provides four hours of access.

Adoption and outcomes

The NYPD expects that this infrastructure upgrade will have substantial effects on performance. There is potential for these tools to greatly increase productivity. As Tisch explained, it is almost difficult to imagine how officers did their work *without* these tools:

Imagine being a detective, the lifeblood of your work, is interviews or contact with complainants, witnesses, victims, district attorney offices, and you don't have a personal phone number, you don't have a voicemail, you don't have an email? That's crazy.

With faster network connections and mobile devices in the field, officers are able to stay in touch with other officers and with informants and follow events as they unfold in real time. Among other things, this has the potential to increase safety for officers: the 911 app can give detailed information that might better prepare officers to enter a rapidly unfolding situation. By moving away from the cluttered radio airwaves, the application may also lead to faster response times. To date, it is difficult to measure the impact of the technologies on basic performance statistics, but collecting the data and developing performance metrics is a critical long term goal for the IT department.

One-day usage of mobile devices, 25,000 phones and 1,300 tablets in the field

ID-enabled applications	5,716 logins from smartphones 1,223 logins from tablet
Searches	20,250 total searches 8,269 state and federal database queries
911 app	29,957 jobs viewed
Video	848 video views
Flyers	2,662 wanted flyers viewed
VPN access to email	12,000 concurrent VPN sessions

Going forward

Most of these projects are still ongoing, but the NYPD is already looking to next steps. There are plans to integrate social media data with gunshot detection and 911 calls in order to inform officers in the field and investigations after the fact. The IT department headed by Tisch has big plans for data analytics as the various applications are launched and continue to evolve. Perhaps the most significant upcoming project is body cameras: the NYPD planned to have a contract for cameras in place by the summer of 2016, but data transmission, storage, security, and analytics present formidable challenges and have delayed deployment. The Financial Times reported in June 2016 that dozens of bidders were pitching their body camera solutions to the NYPD and that the search for the right device had been "slowed down in part by the sheer number of potential purveyors."

VII. Limitations and Opportunities: Technology Adoption by the NYPD

While the NYPD made substantial headway in implementing Twitter and IdeaScale (and now Facebook) as part of a broad engagement plan and departmental culture change, there remain substantial opportunities for improvement.

Building a local audience

Although the NYPD has quickly built a local following, it is not large. By the end of 2015, the 111 NYPD Twitter accounts collectively had almost 750,000 followers. In a city of 8 million, this is still too limited. As one officer explained, "We still struggle with the general public awareness of the fact that they can tune into online." Police "Radio Motor Patrol" (RMP, a term used within the NYPD) cars have their precinct's Twitter handle emblazoned on them, but even this practice has not led to full awareness of the NYPD's Twitter program.

Cultivating a local audience is particularly important. Many non-local Twitter users—especially journalists—follow NYPD accounts, but the department is focused on engaging with their own residents. In part, this is because local residents are their constituents. Locals can also be helpful to the department during the search for a suspect or other emergency situations. And the long-term hope is that Twitter engagement will lead to the development of genuine relationships that allow confidential information to emerge.

Two-Way Communication

The greatest potential of social media is its ability to facilitate two-way communication. To date, however, the department makes limited use of this capability. As one senior officer explained, “we did a great job at communicating *at* the public, but we’d never, in my opinion, done an effective job of communicating *with* the public.”

Listening is critical, not only because it can provide the NYPD with valuable information, but also because communication is a two-way street, according to a senior executive: “You have to be able to listen, because if you don’t listen to people, then they stop talking, and they stop listening to you.” As NYPD expands its use of social media to include Facebook (and, very recently, Snapchat, on which NYPD News has launched a channel) it will benefit from learning how to harness the ability to hear from its communities online.

Measurement

The recent initiatives implemented by the NYPD have been aimed at improving the responsiveness and community engagement of the department. But few metrics or benchmarks have been established to track the success of these efforts.

The best intentions may fail to yield meaningful change, and the NYPD will know whether it is reaching its goals only if data are regularly collected, analyzed, and measured against targets established in advance. The administrators of these programs know that this is a shortcoming of these organizational initiatives.

VIII. Lessons Learned

Leadership support is crucial

The massive attempted transformation of the NYPD—from command-and-control to decentralized empowerment, from one voice to many, from a focus on crime to a focus on engagement—was made possible through the strong leadership of Commr. Bratton. From his first day back on the job in New York City, Commr. Bratton (an “old cop from the new school,” in the coinage of the Financial Times) was unequivocal about his goals—culture change, community engagement, responsiveness and accountability—and firm in his commitment to these transformations. His determination supported the rollout of new gear for supporting officers and departmental operations.

This strong leadership empowered chiefs and officers throughout the organization to take on new responsibilities. As he told us, “My leadership style was supported by that idea of the more people involved in the process the better. . . . I have a penchant for as much as possible surrounding myself with very smart people and really letting them to the best of their ability do their own thing—but do their own thing within the structure of the strategies that they’ve helped to define and shape.” This tactical freedom appears to have led to decentralization, empowerment, inclusion, and exchange of information within the NYPD and with constituents. One senior officer told us: “What Bill Bratton brought to the police department [was] technology, [which] allowed us to start communicating with the public. . . . on an every day basis.”

Don’t be afraid of mishaps

Commissioner Bratton’s unwavering support for the adoption of social media and other technology, in spite of early difficulties, emboldened officers through the organization. Fear of public backlash was set to rest with Commr. Bratton’s firm support even in the face of minor scandals like the #myNYPD campaign. Bratton’s leadership convinced (mandated) some holdouts to join and allowed others to cultivate online personalities that in turn brought in followers. Assured of the support of top leadership, officers throughout the organization were free to experiment.

Social media platforms are part of operations

Deploying social media to enhance traditional communications can be very useful, but in order for social media to help break down barriers between police and communities, it must be understood as a necessary component of a police officer's core duties. Although many communications teams use social media, when it comes to policing, social media within the NYPD has been treated as a central communications operations tool. As Deputy Commissioner Tumin described, social media at the NYPD is "about enhancing the core mission": "It's like any tool. [Social media] is what the commanding officers are using now to talk with their community, their citizens, their workforces."

Let officers develop their online identities

The most successful officers on Twitter have been those who have developed strong online personalities. By encouraging humor and self-expression, within appropriate bounds, the NYPD was able to rapidly scale up its social media program, reaching almost 750,000 followers in two short years. While the number of tweets is highly correlated with the number of followers, popular Twitter accounts—such as Chief Wedin's Special Operations account—connect with a particularly large audience.

When considering how to invest human resources in advancing a department's social media presence, it makes sense to think about who will be most effective online. As Sergeant Grattan put it:

The same people that are open, or dynamic, or funny elsewhere, are very good at taking to Twitter. That's the bottom line... They happen to be very good on Twitter. They also happen to be very noticeable, or dynamic, or accomplished, or whatever it is, outside as well... It's a personality thing.

While social media could potentially be part of any officer's community engagement repertoire, the NYPD will need to continue to permit its big personalities to draw an audience online. And, now on Facebook, where pictures, videos, maps, and casual comments can all be used by officers to communicate and respond.

Social media *and* traditional public relations: Not an "either/or"

Even as officers across the NYPD learn to communicate directly with the public, the office of Public Information maintains a critical role. As Tumin explained, this division has a critical task: "to communicate with reporters and give them facts." Social media is not a replacement for official public relations. It is, rather, a complement to these official pronouncements, expanding the scope of police communications in fundamentally new ways. By embracing both forms of engagement, the NYPD was able to expand public information while continuing to improve on traditional methods.

Learn from the younger generation

Although NYPD's top officers are leading the adoption of Twitter and, now, Facebook, there is much to learn from members of the organization who are younger and have more experience with these technologies. For younger officers it can seem as if "the [command] is coming from an era from yesterday."

In order to advance the department's use of new technologies, top officials can engage junior members of the force and learn from them. Once senior officials get a handle on the new tools, new forms of engagement can occur *within* the organization. One senior officer talked about his growing ability to connect to the younger members of the force: "I think now, the magic is that we're starting to speak their language. Once you start to speak their language, then they can understand you, and then you can understand them."

Social media as complement to in-person contact

When it comes to improving community relations, police officers' most important arena is still in the streets. As one officer in Strategic Communications explained: "We should believe in the same values in terms of customer service [online], but we are trying to achieve that with the face to face. Social media is still secondary."

Policing is first and foremost about protecting people where they are. Tumin explained that the “principal customer service organization is the precinct, walk in or phone or it could be an officer in the car, it could be an officer in the home. These are all really important touch points.”

Social media can provide a productive complement to these in-person interactions, but it also has its limitations. As Wedin pointed out, “Calming someone down on Twitter is very difficult, face-to-face it’s easier because you [develop some connection] person-to-person.” As police departments expand their use of social media, in-person contact must remain the priority.

Low cost/high benefit

One of the most striking things about using social media is its low cost. This is true both in dollars—Twitter and Facebook are free for anyone to use—but also in terms of public relations. As the #myNYPD incident demonstrated, a problem online may be a problem short-lived. Within a year, the NYPD was noticing that “the cost of this was minimal, [both] dollar cost [and] reputational risk... We have seemed to almost zero them out.” And the benefit? Tumin explained: “What we saw on the positive side of the ledger was this new voice [and] we saw engagement go up.” Although training might take time, the benefits are potentially unlimited.

For more complex programs, develop a rollout strategy

Twitter already has millions of users, but for programs like IdeaScale, it was critical that the NYPD get the word out. This was not the right role for the NYPD. As Captain Malin put it,

We introduced it at the community council meeting. At that point, we didn't have the business cards ready, we didn't have the flyers ready... We didn't sit with the precinct and say, ‘Here's a plan to introduce it.’ We introduced it, and now we're doing these things, back-filling.

The problems of rollout were crippling for the IdeaScale program in many areas. To be sure, the NYPD had thought of email distribution as a way to get the word out at the time of these community council meetings, and used Community Affairs email lists to do that. But those lists weren’t as effective as anyone had hoped in prompting community members to adopt IdeaScale. IdeaScale would have fared better had it been supported by a faster, citywide rollout and a citywide advertising campaign—the process the city followed when it rolled out its 311 service. Facebook, it’s fair to say, will be a far easier sell.

Adjust course when necessary to communicate with people where they are

The piloted use of IdeaScale was a brave experiment by the NYPD, and there were clearly advantages offered by that platform that are not available from mass-market platforms like Facebook and SnapChat. But the trouble was that IdeaScale, while undoubtedly a useful ideation platform within individual enterprises, had not been widely adopted by the citizens the NYPD was hoping to reach. By continuing to experiment with IdeaScale while pivoting to Facebook and SnapChat, the NYPD showed that it was capable of learning valuable lessons about digital technology— without giving up on the enterprise of communicating more thoughtfully and usefully online with constituents.

Social media is part of a broader shift toward engagement *and* crime control

Commr. Bratton’s goal has been to maintain the efficacy of crime prevention while expanding the reach of public engagement. One of his aims has been to shift the internal culture of the NYPD to emphasize positive community relations. Social media has become a part of that transition. As Tumin explained, social media is part of a process of proving that effective crime control and collaborative community relations can coexist:

What we know from the last 10 years is that the single-minded pursuit of crime control without regard to the citizen sentiment or workforce engagement will bring a department no joy... I think that effective policing in the age of social media means being able to have ... what's been thought

to be impossible trade-offs simultaneously ... [The common perception is that] you can either have constitutional policing or crime control but you can't have both; you can either have workplace safety or great profits but not both. I think that great leaders have always found ways to throw that equation into the trash and to achieve both at once. Social media makes it easier because here's a much greater insight, much faster, much better to what you should be doing next.

At the same time the department has dramatically improved its network access, data center technology, and smartphone use, the NYPD has maintained its devotion to fighting crime. Commr. Bratton himself is proud of these developments. He told the Financial Times in June 2016, "What we have engaged in the last couple of years is almost revolutionary in our embrace of, in our acquisition of, and in our creativity and use of technology. I think it is one of the reasons why, at this point in time, in this city, unlike many other cities, we have the momentum of 25 straight years of reducing crime." And he told us, "What I like doing is transforming organizations, re-positioning, refocusing them. In doing that [I like] to identify ways in which that can be facilitated." Using technology, he said, "is a perfect match for my particular style." But Bratton is also humble: "How a lot of it works? I have not the faintest idea."

Conclusion

The implementation of these new technologies by the NYPD involved a substantial cultural change, moving away from top-down control, single-minded focus on crime-fighting, and limited transparency. When it came to social media, the transformation was explicit. Under prior administrations, "the social media policy was, essentially: 'don't.' Bratton's policy [was]: 'do and we'll figure it out later.'" As Commr. Bratton told us, he saw the beauty of the idea of "creating a seamless interaction between the public and the police and between the police leadership and the cops and the public." Commr. Bratton believed technology would help "close the trust gap" in the longer term—perhaps twenty years from now.

Better training and recruitment, responsiveness to community complaints about disorder, digital and in-person interaction with the public to create trust, using smartphones to reach cops, the comfortable exchange of information across myriad channels, the ability of the police to route around misinformation propagated through traditional media, particularly in emergencies—all of these directions fit together for Commr. Bratton. And all of them were informed and assisted by his technology leadership, even if he didn't himself understand the details of the technologies involved.

For Commr. Bratton and his team, the point was to make lives better for people in New York City. He told us that his former admired colleague Jack Maple, the man who came up with the ideas driving CompStat, would have recognized the value of Twitter and technology generally, even though he wouldn't have "had much use for a lot of the fluff, if you will, of the 'community relations' issues." For Commr. Bratton, as for Maple, "It is all about protecting good people from the bad people." That's what drove Maple, who Commr. Bratton described as "an extraordinarily compassionate person." He went on: "A lot of people would not have sensed that - he had that rough and tumble kind of cop persona that he pushed out." Commr. Bratton had promoted the flamboyantly-dressed (Homburg, spatted shoes) Maple above many others to make him Bratton's second-in-command; Maple's watchword was that intelligence—information—was the key to everything.

Just after Commr. Bratton announced his plan to retire from the NYPD as of September 2016, John F. Timoney, a man Bratton had described as his rock, died at 68—Commr. Bratton's own age—of lung cancer. (Commr. Bratton's father died earlier in 2016 at 89.) Timoney had been the third in command at the NYPD during Bratton's first tour of duty there, and had gone on to serve as commissioner in Philadelphia and chief in Miami. He had reduced shootings by the police in all three cities and shifted the emphasis of policing from summons quotas to street-level crime prevention and enforcement. "He was the NYPD personified," Commr. Bratton was quoted as saying, a cop with a swagger and a thick Bronx Irish accent, and Bratton had wanted Timoney to succeed him after that first tour. (Mayor Giuliani chose his fire commissioner instead.)

Timoney had famously told the NYPD brass in 1994 that the department was wrong for reacting instead for anticipating; for failing to attack crime; for "cleaning up dead bodies when they should have been out saving lives." Timoney was as tough as could be, but he had no patience with officers who thought they should be shooting at cars and meeting quotas instead of taking on disorder. He also focused on

information, saying, "When there is trouble getting the information, it's usually because there's trouble with the information!" Bratton wrote a piece about Timoney for the New York Daily News. Timoney, he said, "loved helping people as much as he loved the thrill of the chase," and Bratton had promoted him over a score of more senior officers, in an "unprecedented jump from one-star chief in the policy office to four-star chief of department." Bratton described Timoney as "an innovator, a leader."

Timoney and Maple and Bratton used to go up to Elaine's on the Upper East Side together for celebratory dinners during Bratton's first tour. They were close; an Esquire article in 2013 said that Timoney was the rough face of New York City that Bratton (always well-groomed) needed to reach cops, and Maple was Bratton's genius bright-eyed tactician. When Commr. Bratton talks about Maple, who died in 2001, and Timoney, he's also talking about what he most values in police leadership: curiosity, openness, stubbornness, indomitable will, tough idealism, bravery, collaboration, "the more people in the tent the better," using inspiration to transform, giving people ownership of their jobs, and belief. His 2014-16 service has been, he told us, "a transformative time in the department."

Crime numbers remain low in New York City: Over the last 23 years following the introduction of CompStat, murder and robbery have both gone down by 83 percent, rape crimes are down by half, and burglary has fallen 87 percent. And after Commr. Bratton announced his departure in August 2016, he told the New York Daily News that although the results of his programs have not fully played out yet, he believes the city has "made tremendous strides forward" in easing racial tensions between police and citizens. The seeds he planted—the NCO program, the Twitter/IdeaScale/Facebook evolution tied to that program, the technology revolution he saw carried out, the changes in recruitment and training he championed—will flower later.

Exhibit C

Social Media

Tips, Guidelines & Best Practices

For internal use only.

NYC

Digital Strategy